The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,249—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, [illegible] PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, [illegible] BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other [illegible]

	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. Orman	12th Jan.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. F. Cates	18th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	K. Ashdown	25th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A. H. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] March.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23rd „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	W. M. Robbie.	6th April.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. F. Cates...	13th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. Brady ..	20th „
DECCAN	[illegible]	550	W. A. Seaton..	27th „

[illegible] the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. [illegible] of sailing.

Passengers [illegible] booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, [illegible], PLYMOUTH, [illegible], BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
CATHAY..........	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th „
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA............	2609	450	M. DeHorne.........	24th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 5th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 13th April, 1882.

28th Dec., 1881.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers [illegible] LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
„	II do.	70	58
From Naples.	I do.	145	130
„	II do.	105	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	..C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan.
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	.G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ..	Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	[illegible]	255	131 0
To [illegible]	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DONCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. ARMENIA	....Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	17th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	..R. Hutchison	3,500	700	1st March.
s.s. HISPANIA	....J. Laird	3 500	700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	..T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st April.
s.s. ARMENIA	..Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. CASTALIA	....	2,500	500	1st Feb.
s.s. ITALIA	....	2,500	500	15th „

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL, ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.

HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby informed of the arrival of the s. s. BRENDA from LONDON, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Bills of Lading and delivery orders should be sent to the undersigned for the inspection and countersignature of Captain Geo. Neale. No claim of any kind will be entertained unless passed by the Captain prior to his departure.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.

Bombay, 9th January, 1882.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited Agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.

Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—[illegible] TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—RAMPART ROW, THE FORT: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—JUNCTION OF CLARE AND BELLASIS ROADS, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelphi Hotels.

POONA—ARSENAL ROAD.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &C., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes,

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each.........................	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) .... Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)...... Aerated Water	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) .... Lemonade .... Gingerade .... Seltzer Water .... Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	„ 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	„ 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
WEDNESDAY, 11TH JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
A BLIGHTED BEING.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 10 o'clock by the comedy in Two Acts,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, Miss Kate Thoburn.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER........................MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER....................MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Will be glad to send on application their Revised
WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES,
AND
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS,
FOR JANUARY, 1882.

Terms Moderate, and a liberal discount is allowed to DISPENSARIES, HOSPITALS, and LARGE BUYERS. Up-country orders carefully and Promptly executed.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION
WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, Consumption, and diseases of the chest.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children, and gives them new life.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is of pleasant flavour, easily digestible, suitable for young and old, and is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 16th instant for the SUPPLY to this Company of one thousand tons of first class TEAK TIMBER.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION as already ADVERTISED, have been called for WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, as under :—QUARTERLY MEETING at 3 p.m., and ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING at 3-30 p.m. Dr. Blaney will propose that in respect to the memory of LADY FERGUSSON this Meeting do adjourn without transacting the business of the day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Offices, January 10, 1882.

BASEL GERMAN "MISSION" MANGALORE TILES are now available for immediate supply. These tiles are made from the best clay scientifically prepared, and being thoroughly dried and well burnt, afford the best protection from heat and damp—all our tiles bear the following trade-mark :—

BASEL MISSION TILE WORKS, 1865,

without which none are genuine. As numerous imitations have lately appeared in the market, purchasers should always inquire for "Mission" tiles. Samples and illustrated price list on application to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

Offices, 35, Meadow Street; Depot, Powder Bunder, Mazagon.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE (5 of 60') over the Bhogawuti River, at Donavadi near Kolhapur. Forms of Tender, specification of work and conditions of contract can be obtained on application, and Plans can be inspected, at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees five. Tenders to be received by the sixth of February, 1882. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders not on the printed form will not be taken into consideration.

R. SHANNON, B. A. C. E.,
State Executive Engineer, Kolhapore.

State Executive Engineer's office, Kolhapore, 6th January, 1882.

LETTS'S & SMITH'S DIARIES FOR 1882.
SOLD HERE AT VERY CHEAP RATES.

	Rs. a.	With postage. Rs. a.
Xmas No. of Illustrated London News, with a large col. plate for framing ..	0 12	1 0
Do. Graphic	0 12	1 0
Do. Bow Bells, with a col. plate, "The Bohemian Girl," &c.	1 0	1 4
Bow Bells Almanac, 1882	0 5	0 6
Illustrated London Almanac	0 10	0 11
Boy's Own Annual for 1881	4 4	4 12
Girl's do. do.	4 4	4 12
Old Deccan Days, or Hindu Fairy Legends, by Mary Frere; with illustrations	3 12	4 0
Traill's Central Government	1 12	2 0
Edward's Words, Facts and Phrases; a Dictionary of Curious and Quaint Matters ..	6 4	6 12

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th January, 1882.

SWISS MILK.

THE undersigned now import only NESTLE'S BRAND, which they are convinced is the BEST NOW MANUFACTURED. Special arrangements with the makers secure to us constant fresh supplies.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SWISS MILK.

THE undersigned strongly recommend the adoption of NESTLE'S BRAND only for the nurture of Infants. From a careful examination and from the testimony of MOTHERS they are convinced that it is the BEST NOW MANUFACTURED. The change to it from other Milks IS PRODUCTIVE OF NOTHING BUT BENEFIT in the Nursery. Arrangements are made for constant fresh supplies.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,

Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine, An invaluable remedy for general debility. Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.				Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.			
34 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.			
40 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...	Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.			
50 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE...	Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.			
50 0	... Sparkling	...CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.			
34 0	... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.			
41 0	... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE... ...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.			
32 0	... Sparkling ...	MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.			
35 0	... Sparkling ...	HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.			
42 0	... Sparkling ...	HOCK ...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.			
38 0	... Sparkling ...	BURGUNDY ...	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOES! LADIES' SHOES!!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair ...	7 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair ...	8 0
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair ...	9 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair ...	8 0
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair ...	10 0
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair ...	11 8
COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair. ...	10 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair ...	10 8
GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair ...	8 8
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[*SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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Coach-builders.
Coal Brokers.
Commission Stables.
Cotton and Produce Agents.
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Dentists.
Drappers and Silk-mercers,
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Engravers on Wood.
Exchange Brokers.
Freight Brokers.
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AGENTS IN LONDON:

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Build'g, King St. Whitehall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH & Co., Strand.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged, and but little business has been done in it, at 100⅜ to 100½ for 4 per cents.

Bank and miscellaneous Shares are rather irregular.

Bank of Bombay has improved a little, and is now quoted 741¼. In Land Companies Colaba has fallen from 760 to 750.

In Mill Shares the tendency is still downwards, and we quote a decline in many companies of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share. The market for these is again very dull, and there are few buyers. Exchange is firm, and we quote as follows for all January:—

	Telegraph.	Demand	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.	6 months' sight.
Bank......	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8⅛d.	1s. 8 5-16d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	
Credits....			1s. 8 7-16d.		1s. 8⅝d.
Documents			1s. 8 15-32d.		1s. 8 21-32d.
Francs.....			215¼		217¼

but February and March are 1-32 lower.

COTTON.—Owing mainly to the advices of rather better prices from both Liverpool and America, the market here opened very strong this morning, and sellers asked an advance of Rs. 2 per candy all round, but towards the close, as no buyers would buy, the advance rates have given way partially Re. 1. We quote now as follows:—

Broach, Good, March ... ...Rs. 227
Oomras, do. ready and forward ... ,, 196
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Freights are dull, and ready shipment has been done at 36s. 3d. and 37s. 6d., half and half. The s. s. Cyphrenes has been due at 36s. 3d., to be ready to load in a week, for Cotton, for Liverpool. The Anchor Line is open for booking cargo to Liverpool at 37s. 6d. for February and March. The Barswell has engaged a full cargo for Genoa and Marseilles at 45s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	741¼
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	685
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Petriana, 1,085 tons, Captain A. C. Lester, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE ship First Lancashire, 1,354 tons, Captain R. Hughes, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Regent, 1,542 tons, Captain W. D. Douglas, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE stemer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast, Jamnuggur and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. C. Moss, Lieut. Stukks, ten second class, and 100 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain G. Melvill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Williams, Lieut. Moore, Mrs. Elsworthy, and 154 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
9	H. M. S. Dryad ..	Hext........	Muscat.
10	Cathay (s)	Robbie......	London, Dec. 14.
	Ethiopia (s)	Melvill......	Calcutta, Dec. 17.
	Sicily (s)	Green	Liverpool, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
10	Java (s)	Clark	Kurrachee.
	Petriana (s)	Lester	Dunkirk.
	Regent (s)	Douglas	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Oorun, Baker, to C. and Cutch.
Steamer Pehlwan, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
Ship First Lancashire, Houghes, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cohanim, to Liverpool.
Steamer Bagdad, to Zanzibar, &c.
Steamer Ebenezer, to Calcutta.
Steamer Claudus, to London.
Barque Jules Marie, to Mauritius.
Brig Flor de Dew, to Mozambique.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Regent (s)—400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 64 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput.

Knight of the Bath (s)—174 cwts coir yarn, Sleeman and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Mottee Jetta; 22 cwts wheat, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 2,400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat; 800 cwts wheat, Anundjee Heerjee; 3,808 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 43 bales wool, Roysee Amerchund; 97 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 125 cwts wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 196 bales cotton, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co; 88 bales cotton, Kewal Tricom; 150 bales catton, M. D. Cama and Co; 248 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 250 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 75 cwts linseed, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 109 bales hemp, Hunsraj Mooljee; 800 cwts wheat, Oomersee Keerpall; 193 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdayall; 36 bales hemp, Hunsraj Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Velljee.

Armenia (s)—165 cwts coir yarn, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 1,191 cwts myrabolams, Pragjee Nuthoo; 810 cwts wheat, Ludha Cullianjee; 800 cwts wheat, Velljee Shamjee; 100 bales cotton waste, Heerjee Hunsraj; 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales coton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 21 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 427½ cwts wheat, Ludha Cullianjee; 3,200 cwts wheat, Nupoo Nensee; 800 cwts wheat, Malsee Corsee; 4,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Malsee; Coresee 4,000 cwt. wheat, A Blacheck and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Coverjee Nursee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Moosa Fetta; 800 cwts wheat, Lalla Kola.

Carmona (s)—575 cwts linseed and 225 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat; 2,000 cwts wheat, Soorjee Jeewandass; 4,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narranjee and Co; 937 bales cotton J. C. Bushby and Co; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 426 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 250 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 47 bales cotton, Canjee Jetta; 61 bales cotton, Nepechund Nowrungroy; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 150 cwts Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 5,600 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 222 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund.

FOR VENICE.

Clan Maclean (s)—200 cwts horns, Jan Mahomed Peerbhoy; 12,000½ cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 75 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 8,000 cwts wheat, H. H. Shroff, Son and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Belline (s)—26,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia (s)—4 bales woolen carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 31 cases grass oil, Sleeman and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Armenia (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Elpis (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts poppy seed, 11,283 cwts gingellyseed, 100 cwts weadseed, 6,629½ cwts wheat and 1,239 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

Bedouin (s)—1,001 cwts gingelly seed, Wallace and Co; 2,608½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Petriana (s)—65 cwts horns and 2,625 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Glade & Co.; 310 bags coffee and 649 bags pepper, the P. & O. Co.; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall; 54 bales cotton, F. Sauquet & Co.

Cohinan (s)—325 cwts bones, Natha Essa; 2,400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jawat; 1,600 cwts wheat, Vurdhman Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co; 92 bales cotton, Tricomdass Jewandass; 90 bales cotton, Kallidass Luckmedass; 68 bales wool Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; [illegible] bales cotton, Bhugwandass [illegible] cotton waste, [illegible]; 32 bales cotton twist waste, Bhugwanjee Choksee.

Cypherenes (s)—53 bales cotton, Nensee Tezpal; 11 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 3,200 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pharos (s)—157¼ cwts myrabolams, Ruzubally Ally Ruza; 36 cwts olibanum, Cassum Soomar; 180 cwts coarse assafotæda, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 260 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, David Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ghella Bharmull; 856 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co; 384 cwts wheat, Bozraj Nurpull; 5 bales bhides, Abdoolremon Ahmed; 98 bales cotton, Poonja Jaichand; 10 bales cotton, Sauquet and Co; 125 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 356 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 31 cwts horns, Mohamed Nensee; 300 cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nensee; 802½ cwts linseed, Sa Brothers and Co; 113 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 47 cwts aloes socotra, Curmally Shuriff Cassumbhoy; 51½ swts nuxvomica Khuttow Mattroora; 8 bales hides, Heerjeebhoy Jamall; 218¾ cwts coir yarn and fibres, Roysee Amerchund.

Inchmurie (s),—6,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.; 1,000 cwts. wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.; 50 cwts. coir fibre and 55 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 19 bales bides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 800 cwts wheat, Malsee Corsee.

Hankow (s),—19 cases peacock feathers, Owen and Okell; 47½ cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 81 bales hemp, Lalljee Narayen; 27 bales hides, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy; 450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 60 bales hemp, Khuttow Mathoora; 800 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Moonjee; 22½ cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 8 bales skins, Canjee Alloo.

Bokhara (s)—54 bales cotton, Lang, Moir & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brocadaile (s)—108 packages cloves and 5 packages India rubber, F. Bozzoni; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 10,553½ cwts gingellyseed, 7,002 cwts linseed and 275 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orsino (s)—150 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Brocadaile (s)—75 cwts gingellyseed and 28 lbs. wheat, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara (s)—8 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—58½ cwts cloves and 3 cases peacock feathers, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 170 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 160 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 30 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 68 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebram; 200 bales twist, Takersee Mooljee and Co; 160 bales cotton, Nupchund Nowrungroy; 35 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Birch, Lieut., R. A., to join, from Aden,

JANUARY 10.

King, Lieut.-Col., on duty, from Attock.
Jackson, Major, Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Busteed, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Woolcombe, Lieut., K. O. Bordrs., from leave, from England.
Western, Vet.-Surg., on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Moss, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on duty, to Quetta.
Stubbs, Lieut., Manchester, on duty, to Sialcote.
Maturin, Captain, E. Surrey, on duty, to Dinapore.
Pogson, Lieut., E. Yorkshire, on duty, to Poona.
Johnston, Lieut., Leinster, on duty, to Umballa.
Gavin, Lieut., R. Irish, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Huskisson, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Roorkee.
Hughes, Surg. Major, on duty, to Poonamalee.
Andrews-Speed, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Bangalore.
Kelly, Vet. Surg., to join, to nowgong.
Coghill, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Peshawar.
Penstone, Lieut., Ord. Dept., on leave, to Mhow.
Birch, Lieut., R. A., to join, to Peshawar.
Fawcett, Surg., on duty, to Secundrabad.
O'Brien, Surg. Major, on duty, to Allahabad.
Belfour, Lieut., R. H. A., on duty, to Meerut.
Hodnett, Major, Dorsetshire, to join, to Delhi.
Kirkwood, Surg. Major, to join, to Kirkee.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TREACHER—December 23rd, at London, John Treacher, late of Bombay, aged 75. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

ALMON—WALSH—January 9th, at the Fort Chapel, by the Rev. C. Cooke, Mr. W. Almon to Miss A. Walsh.

MISTARY—ADURJEE—January 8th, at Cama Bagh, Nadershaw Manockjee Mistary to Meetheebye, eldest daughter of Shapoorjee Adurjee, an up-country Agent of the firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882.

THE Collective Note addressed to the Khedive by the British and French Governments is a covert threat to the Nationalist party in Egypt, of which Arabi Bey is come to be recognised as the head. The two Governments state that the maintenance of the Khedive's throne under the conditions sanctioned by successive firmans is the sole guarantee of order and prosperity, and that England and France are closely associated in their determination to ward off by united efforts all causes of external and internal complications. This assurance, it is politely hoped, may contribute to avert all dangers and to strengthen the Khedive's position. The external and internal dangers spoken of are of course the Nationalist movement of Arabi Bey at the head of the military on the one hand, and the Pan-Islamic movement, of which the Sultan himself is the source and head, on the other. The Khedive is generally understood to be disposed to acquiesce in the Pan-Islamic intrigue, and in so far is likely to be in collision with Arabi Bey's agitation, which has for its basis a desire to establish Egyptian home-rule, which will secure a fair share of the lucrative and honourable posts in the administration of the country for Egyptians, rather than a hope of making good a Mussulman alliance against the infidel. Arabi Bey disclaims any feeling of hostility towards foreigners, and professes to consider even the control as beneficial in so far as it secures the mass of the population from oppression until such time as Egypt may be in a position to stand alone. Obviously a movement of this kind sustained by the only armed force in the country, and headed by a man of clear views and strong will, would soon render the position of the foreign administrators untenable. They could only continue their work on sufferance. It was therefore incumbent on the two Western Powers to counterbalance the local superiority of force at the disposal of the Egyptian party by an unequivocal declaration such as that which has now been presented to the Khedive by the Consuls-General of England and France. If the declaration proves sufficient for its purpose, all will be well. But supposing it be disregarded by the Assembly of Notables about to be convened, or by the other Egyptian body, how is it to be enforced? It is easy enough for the English and French Cabinets to agree in the drawing up of a Collective Note, but will agreement be so easy when it becomes a question of deciding what force shall be sent into Egypt to ward off "external and internal complications?" Will England sanction the landing of a French force at Alexandria? Will France consent to the occupation of Egypt by a force wholly British? Will a joint occupation be practicable or safe? What restrictions can be laid down or carried out with regard to the number of the reinforcements which either of the co-operating Powers may send from time to time to the assistance of the troops engaged in suppressing "anarchy," that is, in vanquishing the resistance which Arabi Bey frankly declares will be offered to armed intervention? The joint occupation of Schleswig Holstein was found to be beset with difficulties from the beginning, and itled to a war between the two allied Powers in the course of a twelvemonth. Will any one believe that a joint occupation of Egypt will not lead to a rupture between England and France, or at all events to a state of affairs in which such a rupture will be looked upon by all the world as a matter of hourly possibility? This Egyptian complication is very disquieting, and it seems to us that the British Government would act prudently if it boldly faced the difficulties of the situation and proposed to France that Egypt should remain the exclusive care of England, while the French should seek compensation in Syria if the course of events compelled us to send an army into the Khedive's dominions. It is idle to suppose that France will voluntarily acquiesce in our exclusive supremacy in Egypt unless she be allowed an equivalent elsewhere; and it would be better to purchase her acquiescence than to go to war with her. However, it may be premature to assume that the piece of paper presented to the Khedive by the two Consuls-General will not conjure the immediate dangers of the situation. If it should suffice for its purpose the perils involved in an armed intervention need not be discussed.

OF the many recommendations which the Simla Army Commission are reported to have made, there is none which is more important than that which proposes the reduction in the number of British regiments of cavalry and infantry in this country, and the raising of their strengths. And this proposition is not surrounded by the difficulties which hedge many of the other recommendations made by the Commission. It would, therefore, seem reasonable to suppose that there would be a good chance of this reform being carried out, if the matter were pressed with vigour by the Government of India, and loyally taken up by the authorities in England in the interests of this country. But, according to statements which have been made in the English papers, and more especially in an article in the *Times* which has apparently been inspired by the War Office, this salutary reform has no great chance of being carried out, unless the India Office are determined to show their strength, taking their stand on what is right in the interests of India, and are prepared to show fight on behalf of a principle which is frequently enunciated, but rarely acted upon, a principle which asserts that the interests of the Indian tax-payer should not be sacrificed for the advantage of maintaining a system from which India derives no benefits. But the organs of the present Government are rather at issue on the point in question; for while the *Pall Mall Gazette* puts the case very plainly, and terms the present organisation of the British Army in India as monstrous and extravagant, the *Times* argues that India and the interests of India must not be allowed to derange the new organisation of the British Army at home. And this difference of opinion may, perhaps, be taken as a happy augury that the Government may be influenced by the representations of the Indian administration, and, if Lord Hartington should take the same view, by the obstinacy with which he is likely to support them. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the statements in the *Times*, that the Indian Government proposed the reduction of the number of British regiments in India from fifty to forty-six, and the reduction of the cavalry by one regiment. The reduction in artillery has already been announced; and it now remains to be seen whether the India Office have sufficient power to carry through the recommendations made by the Government of India in regard to cavalry and infantry. As is well known, Lord Mayo proposed that seven infantry and four cavalry regiments should be withdrawn, and that the remaining regiments should be proportionately raised in strength, thereby effecting a saving of between three and four hundred thousand pounds per annum. It has been understood that the Army Commission went much upon the same lines as Lord Mayo laid down in his proposals, and that the regiments remaining were all to be raised to a war strength, so that the total effective fighting power in India was not to be reduced by a single bayonet or sabre. These proposals of Lord Mayo were not, however, carried out, and a very small half-measure was agreed to, of withdrawing two cavalry and two infantry regiments from India, without any increase in the rank and file of the corps remaining. The *Times* asserts that the present proposals will not be accepted, because on a military emergency it would be easier for the home Government to reinforce India by means of drafts, than by sending out fresh regiments, and that the number of British officers in India might be reduced too much, now that native regiments have only seven officers. It is also pointed out that the War Office would not be willing to make any further changes in the home organisation to suit India, and that the Army Commission, when making its proposals, could not foresee that Mr. Childers' schemes would effect an ultimate saving to Indian revenues of £250,000. Of these objections there is only one which has the slightest validity, but unfortunately this is the one which is likely to be all-powerful in the decision of the question. The War Office do not wish to disturb their present arrangements, and they would prefer India to pay for an expensive organisation. So far from it being better for India that drafts should be sent out to this country on an emergency, it would, in many respects, be better that whole regiments should come out, as they could at least take up the garrison duty, while the acclimatised battalions, at a war strength, could be sent into the field. The diminution of the number of British officers with regiments would in no sense seriously affect the efficiency of the Native Army. All the regiments of the Native Army could not take the field at once; officers would have to be drawn from those corps remaining in garrison and regiments out of India, and Sandhurst would have to be drawn upon to supply vacancies. As to the enormous saving which the sanguine expectation of the writer in the *Times* hopes may amount to £250,000, no foundation is given for such a statement, and, judging from past experience, it certainly cannot be inferred that this will be the result to India of the late changes. The present system, under which a British infantry regiment has only 820 rank and file, and a British cavalry regiment 408 rank and file, is both wasteful and weak. The experience of the last few years has proved that as a rule corps of British infantry or cavalry of these nominal strengths furnish in the field but feeble and attenuated battalions and regiments in point of numbers. There is no reason why infantry and cavalry regiments in India should be maintained not only at a smaller strength than is given to the war establishment of these units, as laid down for the British and all other armies, but also absolutely weaker than the strengths at which the corps first for foreign service are maintained at in England. There is nothing in the circumstances of India, nor in the history of the employment of British troops in this country, to warrant the proposals of the Army Commission and the Government of India being considered startling or innovating. In the early part of this century dragoon regiments in India were between 1,100 and 1,200 strong, while infantry battalions were sometimes over 1,300 in strength.

WE republish from the London *Spectator* a very clever and interesting letter signed "Lotus Flower"—a pseudonym which scarcely conceals the identity of a young Hindu lady, married to an Englishman—treating of the causes which hinder community of feeling and sympathy between natives and Europeans. Amongst these causes she gives a prominent place to the want of mental culture amongst her countrywomen, who never read newspapers, and care for nothing of what is going on in the great world, and are therefore quite unable to converse with European ladies when these latter are condescending enough to visit them, or meet them at all. The Mem Sahibs she considers as in part answerable for the impassibility of the barrier, for their manner checks the impulsiveness of the timid native ladies, who are frightened and thrown back upon themselves. This letter is well worth perusal; it shows at all events that an educated native lady is capable of discussing with admirable clearness and great good sense a very difficult problem.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

No communication has yet been received in Bombay from H. E. the Governor. It seems strange that the Secretariat should not have been better informed of His Excellency's movements, so that he might be communicated with in case of emergency. The preparations for the funeral of Lady Fergusson are suspended pending the receipt of instructions from His Excellency. The grave has been prepared in Sewree cemetery.

It is conjectured that His Excellency may be returning to Bombay by sea, and may possibly arrive to-day. But there is nothing definitely known which can render this expectation other than conjectural.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

"WILLING to wound, and yet afraid to strike" is an exact description of Mr. Gladstone's attitude towards the Property Defence Fund started by the Lord Mayor. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who is employed by his father as a political pilot balloon, tried the other day at Manchester to discourage the English public from subscribing to the fund by declaring that the Prime Minister had spoken of the Irish Association only as "justifiable," and that the London Association stands on quite another footing. This is one more sample of Gladstonian equivocation. If it be right for people in Ireland to combine for the defence of property, how can it be wrong for loyal subjects in England to help them with gifts of money, of which they are sorely in need? Apparently, Mr. Gladstone himself has discovered that this puzzling explanation did not mend matters at all; for he has now instructed his son to send to the *Times* copies of the telegrams he sent to the Lord Mayor in reply to the latter's application for the sanction of the Ministry to the work he proposed to take in hand. These telegrams show clearly that Mr. Gladstone disliked the project from the beginning, but could not well see his way to discountenance it altogether. He asked the Lord Mayor for time to consult the Irish Government, and finally refused either participation or advice, hinting at "many restraining considerations" which he, nevertheless, does not attempt to specify. Finally, however, he with evident reluctance told the Lord Mayor that "his decision either way would not embarrass the action of the Government." These words are sufficiently plain to warrant the Lord Mayor in disclaiming hostility to the Government, though it is at the same time obvious that Mr. Gladstone would have been much better pleased if no fund for the defence of property in Ireland had been started in London. The attitude of all that portion of the newspaper press which boasts of being admitted to his confidence proves that he dislikes, and is alarmed at, what he rightly conceives to be the new political departure which will date from the opening of the Lord Mayor's fund. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Echo* in London, and the *Scotsman*, the *Manchester Examiner*, the *Leeds Mercury*, and all the small fry of Liberal papers in the country, whose intelligence and virtue Mr. Gladstone is never weary of contrasting with the degenerate character of the London dailies, are unanimous in deploring the factious conduct of the Lord Mayor, and in advising Liberals to have nothing to do with his fund. Still the subscriptions come in, and, what is more, one well-known Liberal after another asks to have his name put on a committee which Radicalism denounces as an organised protest against the impotence of Her Majesty's Government. It is not merely the Dukes of Bedford and Westminster, the Marquis of Landsdowne and Lord Listowel, who have joined in this protest, but such men as Sir John Lubbock and Sir Charles Trevelyan have hastened to enrol their names; and to-day it is announced that the Earl of Fife, the patron of Mr. Grant Duff, and himself one of the staunchest of Scottish Liberals, has sent a subscription of 50*l*. and had his name put on the Committee. Money comes in freely now, nearly 8,000*l*. having been subscribed up to to-day, and, in spite of the secret hostility of the Ministry, the movement bids fair to become a national one.

It is not wonderful that every man who owns any kind of property should be resolved to do anything he can to check the progress of the Socialistic revolution in Ireland. Lord Hartington confessed last Saturday that, if the Government is to be condemned because it has failed up to this time to maintain law and order in Ireland, "then there is no more to be said on the subject;" but he pleaded for further time to show what he and his colleagues can do. Well, they have got the time; Parliament does not meet for six weeks yet, and in the interval the Government has uncontrolled power to do what it likes. But how can it succeed in pacifying Ireland? Look at the hateful spirit displayed this week in the collapse of the scheme for an Exhibition of Irish manufactures through the refusal of the Irish patriots to accept the patronage of the Queen, and in the revival of the project for conferring the freedom of the city of Dublin on Mr. Parnell. Rebels of this stamp cannot be put down by milk-and-water proceedings against the Ladies' Land League, or by the suppression of one week's number of *United Ireland*. Force is not only *a* remedy, but it is the only sure and efficacious remedy, for the existing wrongs of Ireland; but it must be applied sternly and persistently, and not in the intermittent manner which finds favour with Mr. Forster, who never strikes a blow without shrinking back appalled at the possible consequences of his own temerity. The present Government is, in my judgment, constitutionally incapable of restoring order in Ireland. Its most prominent men have made numerous speeches justifying disorder and inflaming the minds of the people against the landlord class, whom Mr. Bright always denounces as vermin that ought to be exterminated. The Irish people naturally believe that they have sympathisers in the Cabinet itself, and it is their conviction that the Government would fall to pieces if Mr. Gladstone proposed to carry out a consistent policy of repression which emboldens them to defy the authority of the Crown and the law. The English people are slowly realising the truth that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is itself the main obstacle to the restoration of Ireland to a sound political condition; and hence the general contempt into which, as the *Times* of this morning confesses, the Government has fallen in this country.

As for the business to be done next session, the attempts of the Ministerialists to rouse popular feeling in favour of more heroic legislation have completely failed; and the Cabinet must be convinced by this time that no one cares to listen to the cry about the urgent necessity for putting down obstruction in the House of Commons. Any proposals to curtail seriously liberty of speech in the House will be subjected to the most searching criticism; and I am assured that even the moderate proposals of Mr. E. Clarke, the Conservative member for Plymouth, are not looked upon with favour by the leaders of the Opposition. The truth is, that the power of obstructing such legislative measures as, to judge by the Land Act of last session, the majority of the present House of Commons are likely to pass, is felt to be a most valuable safeguard of rights, which the intolerance of modern Radicalism is disposed to make very short work of.

Our relations with France grow more and more unsatisfactory, and will probably form the subject of much discussion in the coming session. Sir Charles Dilke's return to Paris next week to dance attendance on his dear friend M. Gambetta, who has not yet intimated when he will have time to open negotiations about the commercial treaty. It is most unlikely that these prolonged delays would have occurred if the new chief of the French Government had felt himself able to meet the wishes of England in the matter; but one may well doubt if M. Gambetta is in a position to set the French protectionists at defiance. The acquittal of M. Rochefort on the charge of libelling M. Roustan is a serious blow to the prestige of M. Gambetta, who had taken the Minister to Tunis under his patronage; and, while his imperious will has prompted him to defy his enemies by sending M. Roustan back to Tunis, he will hardly venture, at the present moment, to incur fresh hostility by forcing upon France a free trade policy which she notoriously dislikes. But it is in Egypt, as it seems to me, that the ground is being carefully prepared for a very serious quarrel between France and England. The insubordinate state of the Egyptian army is shown from week to week by disquieting incidents, such as the recent affray at Suez, and the hesitation felt by the Egyptian Prime Minister to ask certain regiments to march against the victorious insurgents in the Soudan. Evidently, the army feels itself master of the situation, and means to use its power. Sir W. H. Gregory's interesting letter in the *Times*, describing an interview with Arabi Bey, the now famous Colonel who turned the late Egyptian Ministry out of office, must increase the uneasiness felt as to the future of Egypt. Sir William Gregory is free from the reproach of writing, as most "authorities" on Egypt do, in the interest of either the bondholders or the European officials in Egypt; and the favourable account so independent and shrewd an observer gives of Arabi Bey may be accepted as a fair vindication of the character of that remarkable man. It is not difficult to understand the feelings of indignation with which all intelligent Egyptians must regard the appropriation of all the most honourable and lucrative appointments in the public service of their country by foreigners; and the chiefs of the only armed force there is in Egypt naturally ask themselves why they should look on quietly and help to maintain order for the sole benefit of rapacious Englishmen and Frenchmen. England and France have calmly resolved to treat Egypt as if it were already a conquered country; and one can respect Arabi Bey for his determination to strike a blow for independence before acquiescing in this claim. According to Sir William G[illegible] take no action against the foreign control unless European Powers attempt armed intervention; but the leaders in such national movements usually raise spirits which they find themselves powerless to control, and it is clear that, with the present agitation of feeling among the Egyptians, an accident may at any moment set the whole country in a blaze. The English Government ought, therefore, to have its mind made up what it will do when the necessity arises for instant intervention, for the interruption, even for a single week of communication through Egypt between England and India, would be a great misfortune for the British Empire. Now, Lord Granville's recent despatch, while containing many excellent reflections and declarations of policy, stopped short of indicating what steps England will take when she is compelled to intervene in Egypt. Of course courtesy to France forbade the mention in a public despatch of the objections which England would be bound to take to French intervention. But our Government ought to know exactly what it will do, or suffer other Powers to do, in Egypt, or it may be taken unawares, at a time when it will be unable to stop France from landing French troops at Alexandria. I assume that no English Minister would compromise our hold on Egypt by sanctioning such an expedition, or even agreeing to joint intervention. But I do not believe that Lord Granville has thought the matter out, or is prepared to say frankly that, should armed intervention be found necessary, it must be effected by means of English troops only. No doubt France would be displeased if a communication to this effect were made; but we are bound to displease her in any case, and the longer the inevitable misunderstanding is put off, the more serious will be its consequences to both countries.

The most satisfactory part of Lord Hartington's Indian speech at Manchester is his outspoken defence of the opium revenue. The Secretary of State talked a good deal of conventional rubbish about the poverty of India and the terrible penalty of 17 millions a year in tribute to this country which she has to pay for the benefits of British rule. Apparently it has not occurred to him that there is a set-off to the 17 millions of home charges in the 6 to 8 millions a year of revenue which the protection of the British Government enables India to secure from the Chinese consumers of opium. However, I am glad that he does not now say a word to encourage the foolish fanatics who wish to cut off this source of revenue, but who are not prepared themselves to compensate India for its loss. I don't know what to make of the outery about the income-tax which has been raised in India, and to which Lord Hartington referred. It is absurd to suppose that the Indian Government would have to impose any fresh taxation whatever if it made up its mind to sacrifice the small amount of revenue now yielded by the cotton import duties, for Major Baring must have a large surplus to declare next March. That the Indian Government [illegible] contemplate substituting an income-tax on well-to-do persons of all classes for the present unjust licence-tax is probable enough; and I sincerely hope this change will be made, for nothing can be more scandalous than the continued exemption of officials from liability to direct taxation.

Lord Lytton is going to make a speech at Woodstock in January, and, I suppose, he reserves till then his reply to Lord Hartington's reiterated charge that he advised the annexation of all Afghanistan. The despatch to which Lord Hartington refers was a confidential document, containing Lord Lytton's speculations as to what might be found necessary for the protection of British India, in the event of Russia's continued advance to our frontier. It is obvious that your late Viceroy must be judged, not by such speculations, but by his practical policy, which did not even aim at the annexation of Kandahar till after the murder of Cavagnari and the occupation of Kabul. The despatch giving Lord Lytton's theoretical views as to what might happen in Central Asia ought never to have been published; and the India Office was guilty of something like an act of treachery in not treating it as strictly confidential. The Afghan policy of the late Government would have had a much better chance of being placed fairly before the British public if the permanent Under-Secretary and real head of the India Office had been any one but Sir L. Malet, who is, in foreign politics, a fanatical disciple of the school of Cobden and Bright. The Liberals had better give Sir Louis a peerage before they go out of office.

J. M. M.

ACCIDENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM.

THE contemplated tour of H. H. the Nizam through his dominions has been unavoidably postponed. Last week, while playing cricket, a ball struck His Highness on the knee, which incapacitated him from work. The hurt was considered at first trifling, and His Highness was to have left Hyderabad on the 15th; but later on the swelling on the knee increased, and Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon, has informed the Minister that the journey will have to be postponed, at any rate for a fortnight. We understand that the G. I. P. R. Co. have received orders to indefinitely postpone sending on carriages and horse-boxes, as they were instructed to do,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

STAR OF INDIA HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

The *Englishman* gives the following list of those to be invested at the ceremony of the 25th inst. :—with the G. C. S. I., the Nawab of Bhawulpore; with the K. C. S. I., Sirdar Deva Sing of Puttiala, Sir Lepel Griffin, and Sir James Gordon; with the C. S. I., Lieut.-Col. Tweedie, Mr. Durand, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Grant, Colonel Samuel Black, Wazir-zada Mahomed Afzal Khan, Bakshi Ganda Sing of Puttiala, and Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthala.

Major-General W. C. Anderson and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone were also to have been invested, but the former is now out of the country, and the latter is engaged on the work of the Munipore-Burmah Frontier Commission.

SERIOUS EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 10.

A serious [illegible] the 8th instant near Khai[illegible] on the new line of rail[illegible] left unexploded [illegible] the following [illegible] med their work, [illegible] men. [illegible] Koond near Khaira- [illegible] miles from Peshawur,

[illegible]PRISONMENTS IN KABUL.

Fu[illegible]prisonments are reported as being made [illegible] the Amir in Kabul of suspected persons.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Preparations are proceeding for the Amir's visit to India.

THE TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 10.

The British Resident and arbitrator appointed by the Madras Government in the Travancore and Cochin boundary disputes yesterday decided the cases involving proprietary rights of three ancient temples, with their endowments, in favour of Cochin Cochin has also been adjudged the Iddiaramad hills, extending over nearly two hundred miles, which have been in possession of Travancore since 1819.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE COLLECTIVE NOTE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO EGYPT.

CAIRO, JAN. 9.

In their Collective Note to the Khedive, the British and French Governments state that they consider the maintenance of the Khedive's throne under conditions which have been sanctioned by successive firmans is the only possible guarantee for the maintenance of order and prosperity.

The Note further states that England and France are closely associated in their determination to ward off by their united efforts all causes of internal and external complications, and expresses a hope that this assurance will contribute to avert all dangers, and strengthen the Khedive's position.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE REFORM.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Frequent Cabinet Councils are being held on the subject of parliamentary procedure, and it is believed that the Ministry have decided in favour of "clôture" to be determined by a simple majority in Parliament.

IRELAND.

Fifteen more marauders have been arrested, the leader lately captured at Macroom having turned informer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, homeward bound fron Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 8th inst.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The B.I. S.N. Company's steamer Booldana, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats [illegible]dy.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.

[illegible] Shirtings	5-10½
do.	8-4½
[illegible]'s Mule Twist	0-10¼
[illegible] per cent. Consols for account	100¼
" French Rentes	114¼
Bar Silver	52 1-16
[illegible] per cent. Sterling Loan	101
[illegible] per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ "	91

Arrival—Cameo.

Departure—Uppingham.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, JAN. 9, 8-55 P. M.

H. M. S. Ranger, left for Rangoon yesterday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, JANUARY 9.

(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	76·5 Farht.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

" 6 a.m.	73·6
" 10 a.m.	81·6
" 2 p.m.	86·0
" 4 p.m.	83·8

IN consequence of the death of Lady Fergusson, the Brigadier-General Commanding the District has postponed the Pensioners' Fête until Saturday, the 21st instant.

WE are informed that Mr. Ernest J. Soares, the son of Mr. Joseph Soares of Bombay, has successfully passed his "Little Go" with credit at St. John's College, in the University of Cambridge, having taken a first-class in honours in all the subjects of the examination. Mr. Soares, we believe, is only seventeen years of age, and joined the University last October.

THE following balances were held in cash in the [illegible] Treasuries of the Government of India and at [illegible] of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day of December :—In 1879, Rs. 12,06,45,000; in 1880, Rs. 9,67,42,000; and in 1881, Rs. 12,08,32,000.

THE Allahabad paper regrets very much to hear that news has been received in Calcutta of the death of Mr. L. Schwendler, Electrician to the Government Telegraph Department. Mr. Schwendler had been compelled to proceed to Europe, owing to ill-health, but it was not believed that his condition was at all critical.

IT has been finally decided, the *Statesman* says, not to appoint a successor to the late Amir-i-Kabir as Co-regent of Hyderabad. Our contemporary remarks :—"We make this announcement with the satisfaction which one well may feel at seeing the removal of a great personal injustice, the final closing of one of the unloveliest chapters of our recent diplomacy, and a fresh proof that the present Government has no sympathy with the devious ways by which the late administration too often sought to compass its ends. Sir Salar Jung will again be able to rule Hyderabad by his own strength and sagacity, and while the State will benefit, we feel sure that the relations between it and the Supreme Government will in no way suffer."

THE reports of the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ending the 3rd instant are summed up in the following "general remarks" :—"There has been slight rain in some districts of Bengal; the rice harvest is being rapidly completed with an average yield, and winter crops are promising, though in need of rain in some places. The want of rain is also much felt in the North-Western Provinces, and especially in the unirrigated lands in Oudh. In the Punjab prospects are fair, but as yet there has been no rain. Some showers have fallen in the Rajputana and Central India States, and prospects are generally good. In the Central Provinces, the weather has been cloudy and warm with slight rain in two districts, and the *rabi* crops are generally in a good condition. In the Bombay Presidency also the crops are reported to be in good condition, except in one or two districts. In Berar and in Coorg cotton and coffee pickings respectively are almost finished, and a little rain has fallen in both provinces. Some rain has also fallen in the Mysore State, where prospects are, on the whole, favourable. In the Madras Presidency general prospects are good, but rain would be very beneficial in a few districts."

THE following testimonial to the efficiency of the Jummoo Post-office, from a correspondent who was lately in Kashmere, is published by the Lahore paper :—"It is not safe to send any cover, registered or not, containing valuables, to Kashmere, as such never reach their destination. Covers coming from India are opened, and the contents taken possession of. Even parcels are tampered with. Some little time ago, it is true, a resident was offered *the cover* of a value payable parcel, if he paid the value of its late contents, but he did not care to meet the Post-office half-way in this manner, and so even in this case an exception did not occur to the rule. Another resident lost Rs. 600 enclosed to him in a registered cover, and, strangely enough all his letters of inquiry to the Sialkote Post, master are unanswered—or undelivered."

THE *Standard* understands that pressure has been brought to bear on Sir Frederick Roberts to induce him to accept the appointment of Quartermaster-General of the Army, when Sir Garnet Wolseley takes up the Adjutant-Generalship on the 1st of April next, and that it is probable that General Roberts may yet consent to return to England to join the Horse Guards Staff.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES ELLICE has signified his willingness to accept the Governorship of Gibraltar, for which he is named, on his vacating the Adjutant Generalship of the Army.

THE Acting British Consul at Newchang, Mr. Ayrton, reports that in Mantchuria and the neighbouring provinces of the empire there has, this year, been a large increase in the amount of opium planted, and the cheapness of the native drug has enabled it to supplant the Indian drug in the Newchang market "to the extent of some 75 per cent." The higher officials have left off opposing the cultivation of the poppy. Mr. Ayrton also reports that Indian and Persian opium is no longer sent through Newchang into Mongolia, which is now consuming only native opium. According to Prejevalsky, it is only those Mongols who are near est the Great Wall that smoke opium; the habit not having penetrated into the remoter parts of Mongolia.

THE result of an investigation into the present state of the interior of the Regency of Tunis shows that nearly 100,000 Arabs have left their habitual camping-grounds, and that only one quarter of the usual quantity of grain has been sown.

SAYS *Truth* :—The Irish Constabulary authorities have issued a circular which will bring joy to the hearts of the long-suffering and much-abused police. The Constabulary are no longer to attend at evictions, but are to devote all their energies to their legitimate business, viz, the detection of crime, while, in future, the hated process-servers will have as protectors the military. This may be cheerful news for the police, but how will the military like it?

THE *Globe* asks :—Is it really going to be necessary to proclaim Hampshire and Wilts? We read of another atrocious case of sheep-killing—nine animals wantonly slaughtered on the property of a gentleman farmer at Chute Forest.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Sutlej was successfully launched on Dec. 22 at Barrow-in-Furness. The Sutlej is built of steel, is of 4,100 tons gross register, and will have engines of about 5,000 horse-power indicated.

IN the matter of the liquidation of the City of Glasgow Bank, all four judges have given judgment in favour of Mr. Mackinnon, with costs.

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, it is stated, will vacate the Governorship of Queensland and return to England towards the end of this year.

IT is said that the German Government is inclined to favour the idea of a universal exhibition within the next ten years. The hopes of the Italians for their exhibition at Rome in 1885-86 will thus be strengthened.

THE English sculler, Robert W. Boyd, has accepted conditions stated by the Canadian champion, Edward Hanlan, and signed articles for a match in which the stake is £1,000, and the aquatic championship of the world. The date of the match is April 3 next, and it will take place over the Tyne championship course. Hanlan will be allowed £50 for expenses incurred in coming to England.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar, in a letter to a friend in England, which has been communicated to the London papers, remarks, regarding the slave trade, in the suppression of which Captain Brownrigg lost his life :—"Robbers (*i. e.*, slave-lifters) having increased of late in the neighbourhood of Lamu, three days from this place, I have despatched a military force to arrest them." It is satisfactory to learn, the *Times* remarks, despite this lamentable occurrence, that His Highness the Sultan took prompt measures to arrest the pirates as soon as he received intelligence of their proceedings.

THE question of the budget of the Egyptian Ministry of War has been settled, an Alexandria paper states. The Minister had originally proposed an increase of the troops to 18,000, which would have augmented the war budget by about 280,000*l.* This proposal was refused, but the Council have authorised such an increase of the troops as may be covered by an expenditure of 100,000*l.* more than this year's budget. Of this sum a large portion will be required for clothing and other necessary equipments, the balance will probably suffice to raise the number of troops to about 15,000 men. The fact that 12,000 men are not sufficient for the services, required to be performed by the Egyptian army, is admitted by trustworthy authorities.

AN enclosure has been made and a tablet erected on the hill where the mounted troops charged at Laing's Nek, with the following inscription :—"Sacred to the memory of Serjeant-Major J. Lunny, K.D.G., Corporal D. Stevens, K.D.G., Corporal R. Cheesman, A.S.C., Private J. Green, A.S.C., who were killed in action, near this spot, on July 28, 1881. 'Rest in peace.' Erected by the N.C.O. and men of No. 7 Company A.S.C., as a mark of respect to their comrades in the mounted squadron."

IT is now considered certain, a London paper states, that Mrs. Langtry will adopt the profession of an actress. A very large offer has been cabled over from New York, and several managers would like to secure her for London and for a provincial town. Nothing has yet been decided on the point, but it is believed Mrs. Langtry will appear, if at all, at the Haymarket, either as Lady Teazle or in modern comedy. On the other hand, a rumour has been very extensively circulated that Mrs. Langtry has received an offer, at a heavy salary, to play in the revival of "Youth" at Drury-lane in the spring.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, referring to the ministerial programme for next session, says that a County Government Bill is being drawn for the consideration of the Cabinet in January. Legislation on the land question is, so far as next session is concerned, definitely laid aside, and the chief parliamentary measure of 1882 will be this Bill, establishing representative and responsible local government in the counties. In the absence of the report of the Duke of Richmond's Commission, it is felt that it would be pratically impossible to claim the attention of both parties for a comprehensive measure of land law reform; and as to the franchise and redistribution of seats, not only does the question of a subsequent dissolution affect the consideration of those reforms, but there is reason to believe that the view of the Government is that, under any circumstances, it is most desirable that the reform of local government in the counties should precede any dealing with those questions which connect the counties with the Imperial Government. The County Government Bill will be introduced by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Dodson, and will be, in the main, conducted by Mr. Gladstone himself.

"SOMETHING stronger than astonishment," the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "will be excited in England by the telegram from Constantinople announcing that Mr. O'Donovan, the triumvir and special ambassador extraordinary of Merv, has been thrown into the gaol of Galata Serai on a charge of sedition. Mr. O'Donovan, who seems to have a knack of getting into gaol, is said to have "publicly used expressions insulting to the Sultan," and although he is said to have been under the influence of fever at the time, bail has been refused. As a sojourn in a Turkish prison is not likely to conduce to his recovery, it is to be hoped energetic action will at once be taken to procure his release. In Merv Mr. O'Donovan found imprisonment a pathway to power, but his Constantinople experience is not likely to have such a happy result. When he reaches this country he will have as wide a range of experience of gaols as any of his contemporaries. Twice imprisoned as a Fenian suspect in his native land, he has been a captive of the Carlists in Spain, of the Germans in France, of the children of the desert in Merv, and now he owes his sixth imprisonment to the Sultan."

AMONG the passengers who arrived at Plymouth by a recent Cape mail-steamer was Mr. Alfred Aylward, who was much heard of during the Transvaal war, when he acted as private secretary to General Joubert. When victory over the Boers appeared to be certain, threats were very common among the colonists that on his capture Mr. Aylward should meet a traitor's doom. Knowing the feeling against him, he embarked in the Grantully Castle under the name of De Villiers. On being recognised on the passage home, he frankly stated that his mission to England was to lecture on behalf of the Boers and against the convention.

THE perpetrators of the great diamond robbery from Hatton Garden Post-office have not yet been traced. A notice has been issued from the Metropolitan Police Office, signed by Sir E. Y. W. Henderson, announcing a reward of £1,200 (£200 by the Postmaster-General and £1,000 by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis), and announcing also that the Home Secretary will advise the grant of Her Majesty's most gracious pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual perpetrator of the theft, who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the remaining delinquents. A description of the stolen property follows.

REGARDING the address of encouragement from Messrs. Biggar, Sexton, Lalor, O'Connor, and O'Donnell to the Ladies' Land League, which we reproduce in another column, the *Standard* says that it "is not without a spice of that Irish humour which many have thought extinct. The address is not bad at the beginning, where emphasis is laid on the 'gentleness' of these feminine Democrats, who wrangle with the police, scream denunciations at landlords, and in some cases have made journeys across country when, as hunting men would say, the going was very heavy, over fences and through dykes, for the sake of the satisfaction they feel in getting the better of the sheriff, or, as it should rather be said, which they would have felt had this result been obtained; for it does not appear that Misses Parnell, Reynolds, and the other more active—in its most literal sense—members of the Ladies' Land League have really done much mischief during the expeditions in which they have indulged. The amusing part of the address is that in which these five gallant Land Leaguers, safe on England's execrated shores, or, at any rate, well out of reach of danger, advise their feminine associates not to mind the police, and not to desert that 'good cause' towards the furtherance of which their advisers have not, it would seem, done very much themselves of late. There is, of course, the more necessity that, if they do not work, some one should, lest agitation die out, honesty triumph, and Ireland be restored to the blessings of peace. The ladies of the League are therefore advised to 'treat with scorn threatened attempts to intimidate you.' What the result will probably be, the five members of Parliament whose names are appended know perfectly well. The police will do their duty; but the ladies are advised to 'oblige them to resort to force.' That force will, in this instance, be an exellent remedy for obstinacy, Messrs. Biggar and company are quite aware. The lady Leaguers will be brought before the magistrates, who will mercifully offer to release them if they give bail to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour; but they are advised not to do anything of the sort. They are to go to prison and endure hardship uncomplainingly, happy in the belief that Mr. Biggar's eye is on their deeds with approval. Of course they may do all these thing. Mr. Biggar's advice, however, would carry more weight with it if he had set the example, and not taken an early opportunity of running away."

MR. JOSEPH COOK AND THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The usual intellectual dulness in Bombay promises to be dispelled during the week, as Mr. Cook is amongst us, and we hope to have some more of his eloquent discourses. The *Indian Spectator* of Sunday last announces that that much-talked-of Theosophical Society is also going to have its annual meeting at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute next Thursday evening. I wish the founder of the Society, in his address, would allude to Mr. Cook and his lectures. This will give that great American orator an opportunity to retort in his most vehement way and run down the Society. It would be a real treat, and we should have some light thrown on the occult sciences, of which we have heard so much of late. Cannot Mr. Cook tell us what is Theosophy, and who are these American leaders of the Society? Probably he knew them in the United States. It is, however, a remarkable fact, indicative of the progress of the world, of the development of international communication, and also of freedom of thought and speech, that two men from America, both of them natives of Boston, should preach from the same platform to the people of Bombay for their regeneration; but one trying to enlist their faith in Christianity, and the other extolling the beauties of Buddhism. We have also a third intellectual giant in the city, viz, Pandit Dayanand Sarsawati Swamy, talking with equal eloquence about the Vedantic teachings. It would be splendid if these leaders of religious thought were to enter into a controversy. We seldom have such a constellation in Bombay.

Jan. 10. S. H. H.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE following instructions for the movements of the troops named below have been issued by the Quartermaster-General :—

It is notified that E/2 R.A., now on the march from Nusseerabad, and which will arrive at Rajkot on the 10th inst., will march from that station on the 15th (without halting on Sunday, the 22nd), arrive at Porebunder on the 23rd idem, and embark in the hired transport Culna on the 24th for Kurrachee, where the battery will arrive on the 26th inst.

The families, sick, and heavy stores of the above-named battery will proceed by rail from Nusseerabad to Bombay and embark in the Culna for conveyance to Kurrachee via Porebunder, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer commanding Bombay District in communication with the General Officer commanding Mhow Division.

M-1 R. A. will embark at Kurrachee in the Culna on the 27th instant, arrive at Porebunder on the 29th idem, and march thence by routes Nos. 124, 114, 113, 118, and 122 to Nusseerabad, where the battery should arrive on or about the 25th March.

The families, sick, and heavy stores of M-1 R.A. will proceed via Porebunder to Bombay in the Culna, and move thence by rail to Nusseerabad, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer commanding Bombay District in communication with the General Officer commanding Mhow [illegible]

The camp equipage and carriage of E-2 R.A. will be left at Porebunder for M-1 R.A.

No. 2 Mountain Battery will march from Poona for Rajkot on the 14th instant by routes Nos. 229, 101 (1), 34, 279, 4 (1), 51 (1), 55, and 62, arriving at its destination on or about the 11th March.

The orders for E-B. R. H. A. to move from Kirkee to Bangalore by rail have been cancelled, and the following instructions have been issued :—

E-B. R. H. A. will march complete from Kirkee on the 16th instant by Bombay routes Nos. 240, 172, 70, 65, 132 (1), and Madras route No. 9, to Bangalore, where the battery should arrive on or about the 11th March.

Establishments and carriage will be exchanged at Dharwar for those which will be sent from the Madras Presidency. For this purpose the battery will halt at Dharwar on the 10th, 11th, and 12th February next.

The families, sick, and heavy stores of the battery will be sent by rail from Kirkee to Bangalore, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer commanding Poona Division in communication with the General Officer commanding Mysore Division.

The camp equipage and sick carriage will be taken by the battery to Bangalore, and afterwards disposed of under instructions from the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

The Government hired steamer Culna, 1,533 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, will sail to-day for Vingorla, with 1 officer, 228 men, 6 women, and 4 children, the draft of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers ex troopship Malabar, 1 officer of the Medical Department, and 4 followers of the Commissariat Department.

KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the second report of the Board of Directors for the period ending 31st December, 1881 :—

The first report of the Board of Directors was submitted to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 27th May last. Since that date the assignment of the lease of the property has been duly completed, and the purchase-money was paid to the concessionaires in July last.

In conformity with the arrangements entered into with Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons, of London, a staff of miners, under the superintendence of Captain Simeon R. Tonkin, were engaged in London, and reached India towards the end of June, when mining operations were at once commenced. The Directors, at the recommendation of Messrs. J. Taylor and Sons, have taken advantage of the recent presence in India of Mr. W. Bell Davies to have a report drawn up by him on the present condition and prospects of the mine. The report is circulated herein, and speaks for itself.* The Board attach much importance to this report, coming as it does from a gentleman of such high standing and experience, and have much gratification in seeing that the first estimate formed of the value of the property has every appearance of being borne out.

The Board draw special attention to the opinion expressed by Mr. Davies in his report on the following points of great importance, viz. :—

(*a*) That the reefs on the Company's property are true fissure veins, which may be relied on for permanence in depth and continuity in length.

(*b*) That these reefs are auriferous.

(*c*) That they are being thoroughly tested in the most economical manner, and that the work already done is satisfactory and promises well for the future.

The serious difficulties connected with the erection of suitable accommodation for European miners, and the commencement of mining operations at Colar, have been much facilitated by the valuable assistance rendered by the Madras Agents, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. Praise is also due to the excellent manner in which Captain Tonkin has managed alll matters entrusted to his charge. The health of al employed about the mine continues good.

The Medical officers who recently inspected the Colar Gold Fields report as follows on the Kaiser-i-Hind Company's Camp :—

"The site of this camp is extremely good. At some little distance there is a well reported to have the best water of any in the district."

The arrangements made for disposing of the three blocks of 150 acres each have not been completed. It has been deemed advisable to work the first of these blocks in connection with the 190 acre block originally reserved for the Company's own operations. An outcrop of quartz discovered in this block has every appearance of turning out to be a very large master lode, and to quote Mr. Davies' words, "should this reef prove rich, blocks Nos. 3 and No. 4 would at once become of great value."

In accordance with No. 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, a statement of income and expenditure for the past year ending 31st ultimo will, when audited, be laid before the shareholders in general meeting. To meet the expressed wishes of some of the shareholders the Board will endeavour in future, if possible, to issue a report of the progress of the work every three months.

MAJOR CHAS. H. STRUTT,
E. B. CARROLL,
R. VALENTINE REID,
H. R. CORMACK,
CHAS. H. B. FORBES, } *Directors.*

C.H.B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1882.

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* Mr. Davies concludes his report as follows :—"The examination of the reefs leaves no occasion for doubt that the property contains true fissure veins, which may be relied on for permanence in depth and continuity in length; also that these reefs are auriferous. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in testifying to the ability with which the Manager has carried out the work entrusted to him, and to the energy with which his orders must have been executed, to have effected so much in so few months. The reefs are being thoroughly tested in the most economical manner, but their ultimate success depends upon the number and size of the pay-shoots which may be developed. For this work considerable time will be required. The work already done is so far thoroughly satisfactory, and promises well for the future."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Performance, Morley Hall, Colaba, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th :—H. M. S. Dryad from Muscat. Yesterday :—Cathay (s), London; Ethiopia (s), Calcutta; Sicily (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Java (s), for Persia Gulf via Kurrachee; Petriana (s), Dunkirk, Regent (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening :—

March	Defelier	Czermak.
Overture	Konig Stephan	L. V. Beethoven.
Selection	Marino Faliero	Donizetti.
Valse	Immer Heiterer	Strauss.
Polka	Amorspfeel	Knobloch.
Galop	Politechnecker	Kühner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be no "ladies' afternoon" to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Carmona, Cathay, and Sicily entered, and Tebe left, the dock yesterday.

AHMEDNAGAR SKY RACES.—There will be sky races at Ahmednagar on the 20th instant.

HIGH COURT.—The High Court will be closed to-morrow on account of the *Makarsankrati* holiday.

ATHLETICISM IN SCHOOLS.—At the Surat High School the other day two boys were presented with prizes for "proficiency in cricket."

GAMBLERS.—Gungee, woman, Joomakhan Kalla Khan, and two others were yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector King, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Bhendy-bazaar. They were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the week ending the 7th inst. :—Horses, lame 2; bullocks, lame 11, sore neck 58, emaciated 16, sores on body 2. Total number of cases 89.

THEFT AT BUTCHER-STREET.—Ally Sulliman, an Arab, recently arrived from Deccan Hyderabad, reported to the police yesterday that while he was lying asleep in the verandah of a house in Butcher-street on Monday night last some person robbed him of a purse containing Rs. 50 which he had fastened round his waist.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.—At the Girgaum Police Court Mr. Dosabhoy Burjorjee Mistry was fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Rs. 5 for having assaulted one Luximon Hevenchal, who had accompanied a High Court bailiff on the 19th ultimo to serve a writ of attachment of immoveable property on Mr. Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Pestonjee Rustomjee and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being implicated in the theft of a cotton sheet and a carpet, valued at Rs. 9, the property of Manockjee Cursetjee. Being old offenders, they were sentenced to four and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Rama Ragoo, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained while working on board the s. s. Bandora as a day labourer on the 31st ultimo. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus, the result of an accidental wound on the foot.

THE KURRACHEE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.—The Sind Volunteers have been having a merry time of it at the camp of exercise. On Thursday evening a number of people went out to pay them a visit, and were surprised to find our gallant friends seated round a large bonfire, enjoying themselves in right good style. We hear they will march into Kurrachee after taking part in the "sham fight" ordered for to-morrow morning.—Sind *Civil and Military Gazette*, Jan. 3.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated in the dispensary during the last month was 4·407. This gives a daily average attendance of 142·1. The number of patient, newly admitted during the month was 980. Of the entire number 1,196 were Parsees, 1,739 Hindus, 1,035 Musulmans, 169 Christians, and 268 low castes. As to sexes 1,954 were males, 1,193 females, and 1,260 children. The prevailing diseases were fevers (of various types), and affections of stomach and bowels, and lungs, and airpassage. Of the whole number treated 904 were cured.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN TREACHER.—Mr. John Treacher, the founder of the business now carried on in Bombay by Treacher and Co., Limited, is reported by telegram to have died in London, at the ripe old age of 75 years. Mr. Treacher first came to Bombay in 1837, and commenced business as a chemist and druggist, his establishment being on the site of the present Oriental Bank, Rampart-row. He was very energetic and enterprising, and his business prospered, so that he was able after a time to open branch establishments at Poona and Kurrachee. He had several partners, one of whom was Mr. Jeevunjee, afterwards of the Byculla Hotel. Treacher and Co., Limited, purchased Mr. John Treacher's business in 1863, and he left India in the following year for England. Up to 1870 he acted as agent for Treacher and Co. in London, but after that date he retired altogether from business. The Byculla Hotel, we believe, was built by him, and was his property to the time of his death. Mr. Treacher leaves three sons, we understand, one of whom is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.

LADY FERGUSSON'S DEATH.

As the sitting of the Sessions Court at Poona was drawing to a close on Monday, the sad news of the untimely death of Lady Fergusson, C.I.E., was received. The judge, in addressing the jurors, said that he had received the intelligence with great sorrow, as, indeed every one else would, and stated that if he had received the intimation of the melancholy event earlier, he should have closed the court out of respect to the memory of the illustrious deceased.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE *Indu Prakash* published yesterday remarks :—All classes of people in this Presidency unite in offering their sincerest condolences to their Governor, Sir James Fergusson, on account of the unexpected demise of Lady Fergusson on Sunday last. The sad bereavement, in itself mournful, is all the more to be regretted as it occurred during the absence of Sir James from Bombay, and at a time, when, not even so much as dreaming of it, His Excellency was employing his time in visiting the Princes of Kattyawar and making their acquaintance. May God give strength enough to His Excellency to bear this affliction in a spirit of resignation!

CONFESSION OF MURDER BY A BRITISH SOLDIER.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court Edward Lynch, a private of H. M.'s 4th King's Own Regiment, stationed at Colaba, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the murder of Sarah Jane Roberts at Harpurhey, near Manchester, in November, 1879. About a month ago the prisoner went to Sergeant Edward Jarvis, who was doing quarter guard duty at the Colaba Military Station, and, in the presence of Corporal John Jones and two or three others, voluntarily stated that he had murdered Sarah Jane Roberts, and desired to give himself up to the authorities. The prisoner did not explain the motive for his crime, but declared that its recollection burdened his conscience and troubled his sleep. Lynch's confession was repeated to the officer commanding his regiment, who, after making further inquiries, ordered the prisoner to be charged with the offence before a magistrate.

The case stands postponed to the 17th instant to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the Crown.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 10.

THE KING DIVORCE CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

MR. LATHAM instructed by Mr. C. A. Turner, the intervener in this case applied for a new trial. He said that his Lordship had made an order in chambers on the 6th October, by which service of respondent's affidavit was made by post to the petitioner. The intervener had done more in order to bring the facts to the knowledge of the petitioner than his Lordship directed. He (counsel had an affidavit by Bezonjee Framjee, who said that on October 6 he served the petitioner with a true copy of the rule *nisi* and true copies of the affidavits of Mr. Turner and Captain King, the respondent, transmitting the same through the Bombay Post-office to the petitioner's father, W. H. Newell, Esq., C. B., LL.D. Dublin. That letter had since been returned endorsed "refused by the addressee," and it would show the anxiety of the intervener that the petitioner should have full knowledge of all that had taken place. The Overland Summaries of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* containing reports of the proceedings were also sent, and these had not been returned; neither had a packet sent through the post.

His Lordship.—There is nothing on a newspaper sent by post to show whom it comes from. Have you anything to show with reference to these letters written by the petitioner to Colonel Burnett?

Mr. Latham said a subpœna was sent and served on the witness named, and duly endorsed by him. Captain King knew the signature. He thought the proper course would be to call that witness on his subpœna.

His Lordship.—What you want are the letters.

The name of Lieut.-Colonel Burnett was then called three times, but he did not appear.

His Lordship.—The penalty for non-attendance on a subpœna is Rs. 500. Has any one seen Col. Burnett about the court? He has been properly served.

Mr. Latham.—Your Lordship will remember that a copy of that letter was produced on affidavit at the time of the last hearing.

Colonel Burnett then appeared in court.

His Lordship.—Colonel Burnett has been subpœned to produce these letters, if he has them.

Mr. Latham said it was a letter which appeared in the affidavit.

Colonel Burnett then entered the witness-box, and having been sworn was examined by Mr. Latham as follows :—You received, Colonel Burnett, a subpœna from the court directing you to produce a letter from Mrs. King dated 25th and 26th March, 1881. Do you produce that letter?

Colonel Burnett.—No; I have not got it. I am in the dark entirely with regard to it.

His Lordship.—Did you ever see such a letter?

Colonel Burnett.—I have received letters from Mrs. King, but I cannot remember about this one. If I am told the substance of it I may remember.

Did you preserve those letters, or did you destroy them?

Colonel Burnett.—I destroyed every one.

His Lordship.—You have not got any now in your possession, Colonel Burnett?

Colonel Burnett.—No, none.

Mr. Jardine here rose and said he was watching the proceedings for the attorneys who represented Mrs. King. He had no instructions, but he thought it his duty to put forward a certain consideration.

His Lordship.—If you are not instructed, you cannot.

Mr. Jardine.—I would call your Lordship's attention to this—that it does not appear that any notice of these proceedings came to the knowledge of Mrs. King.

His Lordship.—There is evidence that she refused to accept the letter.

Mr. Jardine said the letter was refused, but it was not shown that Mrs. King refused it.

His Lordship.—It was refused by the addressee, and the letter was addressed to her in the care of her father.

Mr. Jardine.—Is that to be regarded as such service as to bring to the knowledge of the lady herself the allegations made against her? If not, the matter should not be gone into on this occasion, when she is not able to defend herself.

His Lordship.—How do you suggest the service should be?

Mr. Jardine said it was one of the easiest services that could be effected, if properly done through a firm of solicitors in the country in which the lady was now residing.

His Lordship.—The code says service may be made by post.

Mr. Jardine.—If possible all the allegations should be brought to her actual knowledge.

His Lordship.—The lady chose to go away and not be present. Brighton is her last known place of residence.

Mr. Jardine said she did not go away to evade service. He then spoke of the costs, and said that on the former occasion his Lordship ordered that the respondent should pay the cost of the proceedings, and a certain sum of money by way of alimony for the support of the lady

Mr. Latham.—We have been paying that alimony and everything that we have been called on to pay. The costs were not paid, because no demand was made for them.

His Lordship.—When was the rule *nisi* granted

Mr. Latham.—On the 26th July.

His Lordship.—Then on or after the 26th January it may be made absolute. Until then the appointment of the solicitors will be in force.

Mr. Latham said it was not the packet sent through the post that was refused by Mrs. King. It was the letter from her own solicitors that had been returned.

Mr. Jardine.—You do not know that she returned it.

Mr. Latham submitted that his friend's addressing the court was irregular.

His Lordship—He appears on behalf of the lady's solicitors.

Mr. Latham.—If that is the case then there can be no question about service.

His Lordship.—What is your object, Mr. Jardine?

Mr. Jardine.—I say that it does not appear that any actual notice reached the lady, and under those circumstances the attorneys, who have not been instructed by Mrs. King, submit that until she is in a position to meet the allegations made, no evidence should be taken on statements so damaging.

Mr. Latham.—I have not yet tendered any evice, except the letters formerly put in.

Mr. Jardine said something had been said of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey refusing to receive service, but this, as would be seen by a letter which he would read, was not done in order to embarrass the other side in any way. (Letter read.) He submitted it was reasonable on the part of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey that before further proceedings were taken the respondent should pay all he had been ordered of the lady's costs. It was an established principle that in all matters between husband and wife costs should not only be paid by the husband, but paid before the suit.

His Lordship.—You allege, then, that the respondent is in contempt?

Mr. Jardine said no, but before further proceeding the respondent ought to put his wife in funds. The whole principle with regard to the wife's costs had been discussed in the October number of the Law Reports, vol. 6 page 119. Counsel then read a long adjudication given by the Master of the Rolls in the case of Robertson against Robertson.

His Lordship.—In July, on the application of the lady, I made a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery, desertion, and cruelty. That cannot be made absolute till the end of this month. Until that you cannot order the husband to pay the costs to the wife. Has any of the alimony of Rs. 300 per month not been paid?

Mr. Jardine.—The costs amounted to more than Rs. 1,042, and no portion has been paid. The whole amount of alimony due on the 26th December was Rs. 1,500, which, with the costs, amounted to Rs. 2,542, and of that only Rs. 672 has been paid.

Mr. Latham.—But you should state that by the consent of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey the alimony was reduced to Rs. 150 a month.

His Lordship.—What is the date of the last payment?

Mr. Latham.—The 1st of December.

Mr. Jardine.—Even supposing the lady had a knowledge of the allegations how could she meet them unless the means are provided? On these grounds I submit that it would be unfair any matter should be gone into at present.

His Lordship.—Are you in a position to say she has not been informed of this?

Mr. Jardine.—Her solicitors wrote to her saying that if she received notice of any application or any affidavits she should communicate with them, and they received a reply to the effect that she had received no affidavits or instructions regarding an application.

His Lordship.—Where is she supposed to be now? In Ireland?

Mr. Jardine.—I believe in Brighton.

His Lordship.—There is not much attraction in Ireland at the present moment.

Mr. Latham.—I ask the court to grant a new trial. As to the lady's solicitors being paid, that is quite another matter. I do not propose to do on this occasion anything that will have the sound of prejudicing her.

His Lordship.—Is she, or is she not, showing cause now?

Mr. Latham said he was not in a position to say, even after hearing his learned friend. Writing a letter to her warning her of affidavits fully accounted for the refusal of that letter, returned through the dead letter office.

His Lordship said he was at the time careful about this service. The mode of serving her through her father in Dublin was considered at that time the best mode.

Mr. Latham said that was because Messrs. Crawford and Boevey refused to accept the service. The letter in which they made that refusal, on the ground of the costs not being paid, was at the time brought to his Lordship's notice. He did not think there could be any doubt, that the petitioner had actually received the documents, or, if not, that she had refused to receive them. He did not see how the court could put the matter in any better position. The petitioner might decline to receive the documents wherever they were sent to her, and it was preposterous that her father should refuse to receive letters except by her direction.

His Lordship.—I am always extremely unwilling to pass a decree in a person's absence, especially in a case like this.

Mr. Latham.—We do not ask for an order; we ask for a new trial. The respondent was not present when the charges were made against him; neither was he represented by counsel. All the charges of cruelty, and those bore the most hardly on his character, were disproved if the statements in the affidavit made on behalf of Capt. King were true.

His Lordship.—I can adjourn the argument on this rule, and direct the petitioner's solicitors to communicate with their client on the subject.

Mr. Latham.—All I ask for is a new trial.

His Lordship.—It is quite evident that Messrs. Crawford and Boevey are still solicitors for the petitioner. What is to be done about the costs?

Mr. Latham,—When they demand them your Lordship will find that they will be paid. All that was asked for alimony we have regularly paid. I ask your Lordship to grant a new trial, by which the respondent will have the opportunity of denying statements made without the slightest notice being given to him, and these statements are most fatal to his character.

His Lordship.—He might have attended at the trial, but he chose not to do so.

Mr. Latham.—He was not prepared to deny the charge of adultery; but the charges went beyond this. No doubt he did an improper thing in not bringing the adultery of his wife to the notice of the court; that is a mistake a generous-minded man might make.

Mr. Jardine.—The respondent was represented by a solicitor, sitting in the court the whole time.

His Lordship.—I am not fully satisfied that the lady has had proper notice. I don't think it would be safe to act on that notice, and that being my view, I think it undesirable that further evidence should be given. I think it therefore better to adjourn the case for two or three months.

After some further discussion,

His Lordship made an order to the effect that the time for showing cause against the rule *nisi* granted on the 3rd Oct., 1881, be extended to the 10th April next, and that the rule *nisi* and the affidavits therein referred to be served forthwith upon Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, solicitors to the petitioner, and that such service be deemed good service by the petitioner; no application to be made for the rule *nisi* till after the disposal of this rule. Costs reserved.

ACTION AGAINST A DOCTOR.

NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE ATIA *vs.* WILLIAM ALEXANDER BARREN.

MR. DHORUNDHUR, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and moved for a consent decree in the following terms :—That a decree for Rs. 1,960, with interest at 18 per cent. from the date of the decree, and costs, should be passed for the plaintiff. The amount to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 150 each, the first instalment to be paid on the 10th February next. The defendant was to undertake to keep up the policy of insurance deposited with the plaintiff, and in case of default the plaintiff should be at liberty to pay the amount of premium, and charge interest thereon at the rate of 18 per cent. In default of payment of any of the instalments the plaintiff should have the power of cancelling the decree for the whole amount due.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant, who is a surgeon in the Bombay Army and consented to the above decree. His Lordship therefore made the order applied for.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THIS suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff was continued on the only remaining point on which evidence was to be called, namely, the solvency or insolvency of the four mills when the defendant transferred his shares to Nursey Kessowjee and Co.,

Mathooradas Lowjee, examined by Mr. Russell, said.—I held shares of the New Fleming and Nurse Mills, and am a creditor of the New Fleming besides On the 1st July, 1877, and the 31st July, 1878, the financial state of the Alexandra Mills was bad. On the latter date the total debt, including the capital, was Rs. 20,33,654. The capital was Rs. 9,66,875; the loan debt was Rs. 583,000; the debt due to cotton merchants was Rs. 77,629; the debt in respect of hoondies drawn on Calcutta and China was Rs. 1,75,222; the amount due to Bombay agents in respect of advances made by them on the security of cloth and yarn was Rs. 1,34,258; and the amount due to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was Rs. 22,058. The total amount of loss in that year was Rs. 39,476. The claim of the mills against Nursey Kessowjee and Co. in respect of yarn consigned to Hongkong was Rs. 1,98,991. In respect of yarn and cloth consigned to Calcutta the claim was Rs. 17,417. The claims against banks amounted to Rs. 1,122. The advances made to the mill manager amounted to Rs. 400. The value of the mill buildings and machinery was Rs. 14,10,644. The value of stock in hand was Rs. 3,35,203. The claim against Rahimtoola Shaik Adum was Rs. 2,000. No debit entries appeared in the books for depreciation of mill machinery or buildings. When I came to know Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s state for the last ten years, I considered that their assets were worth little or nothing. The amount due on 30th June, 1878, against the Bombay firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was Rs. 5,21,264. In order to reduce his own liabilities, Nursey took transfers of credits due to the Hongkong and Calcutta firms. Nursey's debts were thus reduced considerably in the books of the mills. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were credited with advances made on goods consigned to the Hongkong and Calcutta firms

Mr. Jardine.—What was the amount of the loss sustained by the working of the Alexandra Mills during the year 1878?

Mr. Lang asked his Lordship to stop the examination, which was irrelevant. His client had been made to attend the court at considerable expense day after day; and an enormous amount of time was wasted in evidence which was wholly irrelevant. Of course as far as the plaintiff was concerned, it was a mere waste of the assets of an insolvent estate which could not pay a dividend to the creditors; but as regarded his client (the defendant), it was not only wasting his own money, but also his time.

Mr. Jardine tried to show the relevancy of the question he had put, saying it was the last as regarded the Alexandra Mills.

His Lordship thought that the question was not relevant, and it was not allowed.

Examination continued.—The accounts of the Colaba Mill for 1878 have been made up and published by the directors. They were not accepted by the shareholders. I made up a balance sheet of the company. I have checked the figures in my account with the books. The total debt is Rs. 26,28,428. On the other side of the account is an item of Rs. 17,44,584, the cost of the mills, of which Rs. 13,06,709 are the cost of the machinery. The machinery had been in use not more than three years. Some of it was old machinery from the Fleming Mill.

To the court at Mr. Lang's suggestion.—I speak of the age of the machinery from an inspection of it for a friend who wanted to purchase it, and from what the manager told me.

Examination continued.—The amount of the transfers made in favour of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. from sums due to the Colaba Mill was Rs. 8,30,235. The amount due by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. of Bombay in June, 1878, to the Nursey Mills was Rs. 4,13,463. (After a pause.) I feel a doubt as to the accuracy of the last answer.

Mr. Jardine was allowed to reserve the rest of the examination of the witness, who said he was not ready with certain accounts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—The hoondies against the Hongkong and Calcutta branches were drawn against goods. They were sold in Bombay and credited to the branch firms, the shipping documents being handed to the banks. The hoondies were accepted and paid. When the hoondies were discounted in Bombay, they were credited in the books of the company to the accounts of the Hongkong and Calcutta firms. When they were paid, they were debited to the branch firms and credited to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Those were the transfers I spoke of. The consequence was that the liability of the mills to the branch firms was wiped off.

After some further cross-examination the court adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

SUIT ON AN ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

LADKABAI AND OTHERS *vs.* ABDOOLALLY TYABALLY AND OTHERS.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants did not appear.

Mr. Lang said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 7,081, the balance of money deposited by Hurridas Damodar, since deceased, with the firm of the defendants. The account was adjusted on the 26th October, 1878, when the sum was found due; and the plaintiffs now claimed the amount, with interest and costs.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the sum claimed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C. S., Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Asst. Comsr., 2nd Class, vice Mr. R. Logan, C.S., transferred to the Finl. Dept., with effect from the 5th Sept.

Mr. L. K. Lawrie, C.S., Supry. Asst. Comsr., to be Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, vice Mr. Meiklejohn.

The services of Surg. J. Armstrong are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept., with effect from the date of return from furlough of Surg.-Major. E. Bonavia, M.D.

The services of Surg. J. Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, with effect from the 10th Nov. 1881.

Major R. J. Wimberley, 1st, Asst. Supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Dy. Supdt. with effect from the afternoon of the 17th Oct. 1881, *vice* Maj. M. Protheroe.

Major W. B. Birch, 2nd Asst. Supdt., to officiate as 1st Asst. Supdt., *vice* Major Wimberley.

Mr. F. A. de Roepstorff, Extra Asst. Supdt. 1st Class, and Offg. 3rd Asst. Supt., to officiate as 2nd Asst. Supdt., *vice* Major Birch.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Asst. Supdt. 2nd Class, and Offg. Extra Asst. Supdt. 1st Class, to officiate as 3rd Asst. Supdt., *vice* Mr. de Roepstorff.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Extra Asst. Supdt. 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Asst. Supdt. 1st Class, *vice* Mr. Tuson.

Mr. J. L. Lang, Supry. Extra Asst. Supdt. 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Asst. Supdt. 2nd Class.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., B.C.S., Under Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept. is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th Jany.

Col. M. Thomson, Pol. Agent, 1st Class, having vacated his appointment on succeeding to Col.'s allowances, the following substantive promotions are made in the Pol. Dept. with effect from the 1st Dec. 1881 :—

- Major W. J. W. Muir, Pol. Agent, 2nd Class, and Offg. Pol. Agent, 1st Class, to be a Poll. Agent, 1st Class.
- Capt. C. B. Cooke, Pol. Agent, 3rd Class, and Offig. Pol. Agent, 1st Class, to be a Pol. Agent, 2nd Class, but to continue to officiate as a Pol. Agent, 1st Class.
- Major A. W. Roberts, Pol. Asst., 1st Class, and Offg. Pol. Agent, 2nd Class, to be a Pol. Agent 3rd Class, but to continue to officiate as a Pol. Agent, 2nd Class.
- Mr. N. Elias, Pol. Asst. 1st Class (Supy), is brought on the strength of the Pol. Dept. in that grade.

The services of Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, BSC. Sqn. Officer, 2nd Regt. C. I. Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson resumed charge of his duties as Asst. Acct. Gen., Bengal, before noon, on the 3rd Jan.

The services of Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd Jan.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, B.C.S., having been appointed to officiate as Acct. Genl., Bengal, received charge of that office, after noon, on the 3rd Jan.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr Genl. is pleased to appoint Capt E. H. Clough Taylor, Rl. Welsh Fusiliers, Extra A.-de-C. to be A.-de-C. on H. E's personal staff, vice Capt. the Hon. W. C. Wentworth-Fitz William, resigned.—Dated 1st Nov. 1881.

Lieut.-Col D. B. Young, Mily. Acct., 1st class, 1st grade, to be Consr. of Mily Accts :

Lieut.-Col. C. A. E. S. Carter, Mily. Acct., 1st class, 2nd grade, (on furlough) to be Mily. Acct, 1st class, 1st grade.

Major H. G. Saunders, Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 1st grade, (on furlough to be Mily., Acct., 1st class, 2nd grade.

Capt. F. F. R. Burgess, Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade to be Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 1st grade.

Lieut. W. R. Le G. Anderson, Mily. Acct., 3rd class, to be Mily. Acct., 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Lieut. H. H. Prior, Asst. Mily. Acct., to be Mily. Acct., 3rd class.

With effect from the 31st Dec. 1881, vice Col. T. B. Harrison, Contr. of Mily Accts., retired.

H. M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Surg. in H. M.'s Indian Mily. Forces in the Presidency of Bengal.

Surg. E. F. H. Dobson,—arrived at Bombay, 5th April, 1881.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

- Major T. B. Michell, Bl. S. C., Dy. Comsr. 4th grade, offg. 3rd. grade, Assam, (p.a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.
- Maj. E. R. Conolly, Bl. S. C., Asst. Comsr. 1st class, Punjab, (p.a.) for one year and 275 days.
- Lieut. A. C. Bruce, R.E., Asst. Engr. 1st grade, temporary Ex. Engr. 4th grade, Mily. Works Branch, P. W. D. (m. c.) for 182 days.
- Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, Bl. S. C., Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl. 1st class, (p. a.) for one year.
- Lieut. C. F. Vyse, Bl. S. C., Adjt. 41st N. I. (m. c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

- Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cubitt, V.C., Bl. S. C., (m. c.) for two months.
- Lieut.-Col. H. Morton, Bl. S. C., (p. a.) for six months.
- Surg.-Major C. Cameron, (p. a.) for four months.

Capt. H. M. M. Wood, Bl. S. C., Asst. Comsr., 1st class, Offg., Judicial Asst., Punjab, is granted an extension of furlough (m. c.) from the 29th Sept. to 18th Nov. 1881.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal S. C.—To be Lieut.-Cols. Majs. S. A. R. Chapmen, and E. C. Cordington, 4th Jan.

To be Maj.—Cap. (Bt. Major S. D. Barrow, 4th Jan.

To be Capt.—Lieut. Geo H. More-Molyneux,—5th Jan.

Bengal Army.—To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Franks, Inf. 1st Jan,

To be Majors.—Capt. A. C. B. Wither.

Gen. List, Inf.,—2nd Jan. Capt. H. J. Lawrence Gen. List, Inf., 4th Jan.,

Capt. W. Loch, Gen. List, Inf., 4th Jan.

Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) A. C. Bunbury, Bl. S.C., is admitted to the Col's. allowance. Dated 1st Jan.

22nd N. I.—Subadar Khurruck Singh, to be Subadar Maj, vice Peer Bux, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased 14th Sept. 1881. Havildar Gokha Singh, to be Jamadar, vice Bhoop Singh, removed from the service, 2nd Nov. 1881.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Legate, Asst. Engr. 2nd class, to be an Asst. Engr, 1st class, with effect from the 14th Sept., 1881.

Mr. R. Sim, Asst. Engr, 2nd class, to be an Asst. Engr, 1st class, with effect from the 17th Oct. 1881.

Mr. J. C. McArthur, Asst. Engr, 2nd class, to be an Asst. Engr, 1st class, with effect from the 28th Dec, 1881.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. Browne, C. S. I., R. E., Exe. Eng. 1st Grade, is, on return from special leave, reposted to the Railway Branch, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr. of the Central Provinces for employment in that Branch.

The services of Mr. S. C. G. Wood, Asst. Traffic Supdt. in Class 4th of the Revenue Scale, are transferred from the Estabt. of the Director-General of Railways, and are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr. of British Burmah.

Lieut-Col. R. Home, R. E., Supdg. Engr., Class I, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr. and Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Maj.-Genl. H. W. Gulliver, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders. While so officiating, Lieut-Col. Home, R.E., will hold temporary rank in Class III.

The services of Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engr., 2nd Grade, Ry. Branch, now employed under the Govt. of the N-W. P. and Oudh, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr., British Burmah.

Mr. L. G. Prickett, Asst. Engr. 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, attached temporarily to the Irrigation Branch under the Govt. of the N-W. P. and Oudh, is transferred to the Ry. Branch, and his services, placed at the disposal of that Govt.

The services of Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Ex. Eng., 2nd grade, R. Branch, at present employed under the Agent, Govr. Genl., Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Director Genl. of Rys.

The services of Mr. A. Bewley, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, Ry. Branch, now under the Govt. of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

Mr. W. Williams, Supdt., 4th Grade, Indian Tel. Dept., is appointed to officiate as Supdt., 3rd Grade, with effect from the 27th Dec. 1881, during the absence of Mr. J. M. Lane, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

THE MENTAL SECLUSION OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, though quite ignorant of the art of writing to the papers, to make a few remarks upon your interesting article on the above subject which appeared in the *Spectator* of October 22nd?

I am only a Hindu girl (though my husband may, I think, be classed among your "few cultivated Europeans who ever lived *happily* with a native wife"), and I fear that you will think that my "mental seclusion" has not allowed me to give you a very clear view of my opinions on the subject; but such as they are, I offer them for your consideration.

The question is,—Why do Europeans fail to see *through* the Indian mind, why cannot they solve its "elements of the unknown or the capricious?" In the first place, I think that there are Europeans who, in their limited circles of Indian friends, have penetrated this veil of reserve; but India is too big a place for such men to generalise about "the natives" as though they were homogeneous from Peshawur to Cape Comorin, and men do not often care to write books about their immediate circle of friends merely. Leaving such Europeans out of the question, you must make allowance for the abysmal ignorance of India and things Indian in the English mind "at home." Most Europeans are full-grown before they think of coming to India at all; there is little *practical* recognition (there is plenty of talk) of the moral responsibility of England to attain to some serious knowledge of her great dependency.

Next, looking at the mass of Europeans in this country, and their social relations to the natives, what do we see? Speaking as a native, I can say generally that natives regard Europeans with a sort of respectful awe. They can be and are free-spoken amongst themselves—in fact, they pride themselves upon not being burdened with social conventionalities like the Europeans—but they never dream even of being as free in their intercourse with those people as among themselves. Our friend Vishnupant, for instance, may hold as high a position (financially) as Mr. Brown, but Vishnupant would never think of taking any liberties with the latter, or of laughing and talking as freely with him as he would unhesitatingly do with his subordinate clerk, Govindrao. Europeans, he would say, if asked, "are not of us,—how do you expect them to understand us?" Even the children know that a Saheb is a different sort of being from a native. If a Saheb comes to see their father, the children are told to be "chup" ["shut up"]. "A Saheb has come, take care!" they are told, and so a fear of such people is instilled from infancy, which fear gradually developes into a sort of respectful awe, as the child grows up into the man.

You say, truly, that the natives are shy of speaking of their thoughts or feelings; but what encouragement have they had from Europeans for them to be otherwise? As an illustration, let me speak of a considerable class, the so-called "reformers," or adaptive natives, men and women, who are ready enough to accept such crumbs as they are offered of Western habits and Western thought. Brown Saheb may call on Vishnupant, but is Brown Madam Saheb with him when he calls? Of course, Mrs. Brown will say that Vishnupant's wife cannot speak English, and she cannot speak Marathi; granted, but even if Vishnupant, like many another Hindoo gentleman of modern days, has had his wife taught English, would Mrs. Brown care to make her acquaintance? Except, perhaps, in very few cases, she would not; "for," she would say, "what is the use of calling on a native lady?" Mrs. Vishnupant and she could not have much in common; they could not converse upon any practical topic, they could not invite each other to tennis or dinner. Mrs. Vishnupant's cocoa-nut-oily baby would make Mrs. Brown shudder; there would be no necessity for calling. And poor, little Mrs. Vishnupant, on her part, would not see the necessity of knowing English, and would wonder why her husband had made her learn the language; and Mrs. Brown's formality (if she did call) would strike a worse chill into the poor, little impulsive heart, and make her more shy and reticent, make her hide herself more within herself than ever. One must be educated to a certain degree, to have any opinions on any subject. How can Indian women, child-wives as they often are, talk about politics, or science, or fashion, or domestic economy, or "going home," or even "men," or the price of beef, as Englishwomen do? Very few of them read newspapers, still fewer understand them. Poor souls! their conversation is but simple and homely,—of Yamuna's coming marriage, of the expenditure of the house, of children and the round of common duties; and even then no opinions are given, such as "I think it right" that such and such a thing should be done, but all facts are given simply and plainly, without the Ego being once visible. And their hands are full of work, not elegant trifling with crewel or crochet, but hard, domestic drudgery. They have no idle time to "kill" with light amusements.

Very few Europeans care enough for Indians to be anxious to know anything about their inner lives. They "live on the spot with them and work with them," because they have to do so, but as for genuine affection and uncondescending freindship, I doubt whether there is much of either. A few European ladies may, perhaps, take a sort of patronising interest in women like Vishnupant's wife, but would they ever unlock their hearts to such? Is it, then, surprising that towards Europeans our minds are "kept in a casket," as you say? If the Anglo-Indians could like and mix with the Indians more, if they could shake off a little of that *I am the salt of the earth* air which is so infinitely amusing to the "quiet humorousness" which you have recognized in the Hindu, there would be some chance of opening the casket and revealing its contents; as things stand, it is unlikely that such an event should occur, when there is so much of constraint on both sides. There is much in the Indian character which but few Europeans know of; one main feature of it is its sensitiveness, intensely acute sensitiveness (a faculty closely allied to the humorousness you speak of), which makes us oftentimes fancy slight or ridicule where neither slight nor ridicule is meant. Perhaps Vishnupant, being a "reformer," may wish his wife to go out with him, and will insist on her covering her pretty little bare feet with brand-new English boots; the poor wife, with true Indian-wifely obedience, would go out with him thus compositely attired; presently they come across Mrs. Brown, with some English companions. Mrs. Brown, perhaps, thinks, or even whispers, "What a guy!" and though Mrs. Vishnupant has not heard the whisper, she has read the look, and (we are all sensitive about our appearance when we've got new clothes on) will at once feel that she is being laughed at. Mrs. Brown had been fairly friendly to her Indian acquaintance, when alone together; she may be a kind-hearted woman in her way, but, before other Europeans, the fear of ridicule overpowers her good intentions, and that feeling which, in private, betrayed her into an approach to cordiality is, in public, chilled into the stiffest formality, if not shamed into actual rudeness. I have said that Europeans talk of "natives" as if they were of a single nation and a single type. The absurdity is so obvious, that one who would hardly think it worth recurring to, if it were not so often committed. I am a Maharatha, and can speak of my own people only; distinct as they are to me, to the English eye they come under the same broad classification which groups all Indian races and creeds, more numerous and divers than all the nationalities of Europe put together, under the one term "natives." And what natives does the average European see? His low-caste servants, or his official dependents? The former he loathes, for their savageness and uncleanliness; the latter he despises, for their obsequiousness and their indolence. Of true Indian *life*, of the "homely joys and destiny obscure" of the millions of non-official natives, he knows, as you say, next to nothing. And so long as he thinks—or lets the natives fancy that he thinks—that he is *condescending* in his attempt to pluck out the heart of their mystery, he will fail; the mild Hindu will not wear his heart upon his sleeve, for even Sahebs to pluck at.

I have spoken somewhat of myself already, and I will be so egoistic as to say a word more. I have lived as a native, with native ways, and I live among Europeans and in their ways. I do not feel now that my being a native makes the least difference in the way in which I am treated; I have many dearly-loved English friends, even in India, but this has not been my experience from the first. Some years ago, long before I married, I used to feel myself an alien from every one. English ways were less known then than now among my country-women, and they neither understood me nor sympathised with me. Still more was I alien to Englishwomen, because there was no feeling of equality to be got from them, and I did not want patronage. I used to long and long so for a friend, in those sad days!

You will consider this very one-sided, but you will, I think, welcome even an *ex parte* statement on the Native side, though only from a woman's pen. I am quite aware that the natives are at fault in being so sensitive (the conquered are ever so, and magnanimity is not an Anglo-Indian virtue); the Caste system imposes many restrictions justly repugnant to English notions of social intercourse; and subjection of women, the result of child-marriages, retards progress towards a better state of things. But still I say, if England wishes to understand India, England must begin. "Peace has her victories," and they have yet to be won.—I am, Sir, &c.,

LOTUS-FLOWER.

India, November 22, 1881.

[This is a genuine letter.—ED. *Spectator*.]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mandvie Bunder in Government Godown, No. 1, on account and risk of Messrs. Visram Ebraham and Co., and by order of Sa Raysee Amerchund—

About 540 bags Rangoon old rice.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

19 cases Australian butter.
5 bales grey dhoties.
4 „ „ shirtings.
2 cases doria tape stripes.
2 „ white checks.

AUCTION SALE OF COKE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder on account of whom it may concern—

About 66½ tons Brancepeth Coke.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.

SALE of valuable Land and House property situate at Loharchawl-street outside the Fort, belonging to the late Shamubai, wife of the late Bhagwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq., and daughter of the late Sakhram Laxumonjee, Esq.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 243 of 1881.

BALLAJEE BHAGWANTRAO, SHAMRAO BABAJEE and RAMRAO BABAJEE....Plaintiffs.

vs.

KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA, BALKRISHNA RAMCHANDRA and BALKRISHNA MOROBA........................Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree dated the 7th day of October 1881, it was by consent of all parties to this suit ordered that Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas, the attorneys for the plaintiffs, be authorized to sell the premises hereinafter described, and that, after paying the costs of and incidental to the said sale, the mortgage claim of the defendant Balkrishna Moroba, with interest, and costs, the costs of all parties to this suit, to be taxed as between attorneys and clients, the said Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas do pay the balance to the Accountant Gegeral and that the said Accuntant General do receive and invest the same in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes, and place them to the credit of the plaintiffs, and the first and second defendants, and pay interest thereof in equal moieties, viz., one moiety to the first plaintiff, and the other moiety to the second, and the third to plaintiff and their executors, heirs, administrators and assigns, till the right of the first and second defendants, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns to receive the corpus of the fund should accrue, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of gift in the plaint in this suit referred to, and that the defendants do join the plaintiffs in the conveyance of the said premises to the purchaser. NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the said Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., sell by public auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground or land (partly Government and partly Pension Tax) containing by admeasurement 473 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1086, 1195; 1196 and 1197, and in the books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 391 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate in Loharchawl Street (near Green market, otherwise known as Cash Bazaar) outside the Fort in the sub-district of Mandvi, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 112, bounded on the south by Loharchawl Street, on the north by the Kitchen Gardens, on the east by the house of Narayan Madhoba, and on the west by the house of Narayan Makund Lohar.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply either to the said Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandass at their office in No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their rooms in No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public acution at the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, near the two tanks, on account of the concerned.

8 cases small crown matches.
4 „ portrait matches.
6 „ small crown matches.
12 „ Elbo petroline.
13 „ small crown and picture matches.
10 „ large portrait matches.
16 „ parafince matches.
13 „ universal unicorn safety matches.
1 „ flaming safety fuses.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., within the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 13th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

A quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart-row next to the Waverley Hotel, the valuable and handsome french polished teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned solid mahogany semigrand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments, figures and flowervases, pictures, books, &c., the property of F. Bridger, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved fernpattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated revolvingruet and pickle frames, vegetable dish, tea and coffee service, coffee urn, ice pitcher, bread basket, decanter stands, butter pot, spoons and forks in case, toast rack, water jug, reading lamp, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, teakwood furniture such as a set of tetescopic dinning table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, drawing-room, camp, folding, pier, writing, card, oval, dressing and washhand tables, dining room, drawing, folding, rocking, reclining and Madras pattern arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, chiffoniers, toilet, music book and hat stands, teapoys, lady's writing table, a sweet toned solid mahogany semigrand pianoforte by J. Broadwood and Sons, piano stool, iron bedstead, baba and campcots, clothes and gown presses chest of drawers, an almyra with mirror glass, cheval and dressing glasses, clothes basket, baba chair, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, clock, handsome pictures, table ornaments, figures and flowervases, coir matting, bath, dispense and cook room furniture and copper utensils, books, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready in the afternoon and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 2, Mazagon, next door to Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a solid mahogany square pianoforte, by Schroder, &c., the property of Dr. A. Bocarro.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 308 of 1879.

Juggonnath Tapidas, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at No. 3, Fopulwady Lane, in the Island of Bombay—*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Damodhur Jeevundas, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, and Custoorbai, widow of the late Jeevundas Ramdas, deceased, residing at No. 130, Fopulwady Lane.—*Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Court's order made herein on the 7th day of October last, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties at the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of the Fopulwady first lane leading to Kalbadavie Road, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6 of Pension and Tax, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality formerly under No. 97 and afterwards under No. 130, and now under No. 137, containing by admeasurement 92 2 3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house or chawl of Vulubhoy Doolubdas, on or towards the west by the house of Shree Jeevunjee Maharaj, on or towards the north by another house of Waloobai, widow, hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid 1st Fopulwady Lane leading to Kalbadevie Road, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Waloobai, and her tenants, and the same are now in the occupation of the defendants and tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort wall of Bombay, on the south side of Fopulwady second lane, containing by admeasurement 55 feet in length and 34 feet 6 inches in breadth, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 530 of Pension and Tax, and bounded as follows, —that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Narrotum Heerjee, on or towards the west by the house of Hurgovun Jugjeevun, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Second Fopulwady Lane, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Waloobai hereinbefore firstly described, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Waloobai and now are in the occupation of the plaintiff and tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, plaintiff's solicitors, or Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhoy, defendant's solicitors, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at No. 3, Marine lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, three and one light hanging kerosine lamps, rich carpets, a pair of handsome fast-trotting brown Australian horses, a handsome Arab chesnut charger, a handsome sociable landau, sets of plated mounted double harness, saddles and bridles, staff saddle cloth and bridle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major-General C. T. Aitchison. The same comprises rich key pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated ware, such as spoons and forks, mahogany boxes, containing dessert knives and forks with mother-o'pearl handles, cruet and egg frames, best plated ice pitcher, tea trays, salvers, butter pots, sets of table and dessert knives, teakwood dining-table in 6 pieces, sideboards, a handsome oakwood 22 stops harmonium, by Alexander, 3 light plated hanging argand lamps, kerosine hanging and wall lamps, rich Brussels carpets, elaborately carved circular, pier, occasional, and card tables, conversation, half backed, and reclining couches, easy and drawroom chairs, tete-a-tete couch, music canterbury, teakwood and blackwood and iron camp-cots, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, toilet table with glass attached, washhand tables and crockery, mahogany cheval and toilet glasses, writing-tables, teapoys, and dispense and cooking utensils, books, large Japaned China jars and vases, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 pair of handsome fast trotting brown Australian horses.
1 handsome Bay Arab charger.
1 handsome sociable landau.
Sets of double harness, saddles and bridles.
Staff saddle cloth with lace, holster, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Agents of the Clan Line and Lloyd's Agents, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, at the Clan Line Berth in the Prince's Dock, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., a small quantity of damaged cargo of which delivery has not been taken, and of which the marks, &c., are not discernible. In lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Immediate removal and cash before delivery.

N. B.—The purchasers will have to pay Customs and town duties before taking delivery of the goods.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 23, Albion place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, first rate pictures, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esquire.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will on view from 3 o'clock to-day.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT CUMBALLA HILL.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th January, sale commencing at 6-30 a. m., on each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence on Cumballa Hill, a collection of crotons, ferns, roses, bignonias, and other choice plants and flowering shrubs, the property of C.E. Fox, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view on and after Saturday, the 14th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th January, 1882.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *SPECIALITIES*, MANUFACRURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations, and combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence.*

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £250,000

SOLE PATENTEES FOR INDIA OF THE BRUSH AND LANE FOX SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

DIRECTORS.
ERNEST NOEL, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
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LATIMER CLARK, Esq., M. I. C. E.
MAJOR CHARLES H. STRUTT, Managing Director.
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BANKERS.
Messrs. GLYNN, MILES, CURRIE & Co., London.
ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND—Edinburgh.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON and CHINA.

OFFICES.
53, A., Old Broad-street, E. C.
Eldon-road, Bombay.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to give estimates and execute orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the BRUSH SYSTEM for lighting Roads, Streets, Gardens, Railway Stations, Docks, Warehouses, Factories, Barracks, Halls, &c., or upon the LANE FOX INCANDESCENT SYSTEM for lighting the interiors of Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Mess-rooms, Bungalows, Private Houses, Business Offices, &c., by lamps of Ten Candle Power, and upwards.

By the Brush System any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, each of 6,000 candle power, or a single light of 50,000 or more candle power, can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and a great economy is effected by this method of lighting.

The following is a selection from the list of prominent places in Great Britain at which the Brush Electric Light is now in use:—

THE ADMIRALTY.
WOOLWICH ARSENAL.
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (CLOCK TOWER).
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.
SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & CO.
BASS AND CO. (BURTON-ON-TRENT).
RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.
CITY OF LONDON (BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE TO CHEAPSIDE).
SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
CITY OF EDINBURGH (PRINCES-STREET.
ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
ALEXANDRA PALACE.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.
COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.
MAUDSLAY, SON, AND FIELD.

The Company will also receive applications for concessions and licenses under both systems for Cities and Districts in India.

Agencies will be Established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Director at the Temporary Offices of the Company in Bombay.

SILVER BANGLES.

THE SILVER SPRING SNAKE BANGLE BRACELET.

THE peculiarity of this Bracelet is that it has no joint or snap; it is placed on the arm with a spiral movement.

They are Manufactured of Sterling Silver, frosted, and are considered very fashionable.

The Queen says every reader of the chronicles of fashion knows that in Paris at the present moment Bracelets in the form of Snakes twisting up the arm are extremely popular; but few, perhaps, are aware that for the original conception of these Ornaments we must go back thousands of years.

SKETCHES ON APPLICATION.

Six Coil, Rs. 29, 24 and 20.
Four Coil, Rs. 17, 18 and 13.
Two Coil, Rs. 8.
Five Coil, Rs. 22 and 16.
Three Coil, Rs. 11.
One Coil, Rs. 5 and 6.

WAR MEDALS.

Miniature Afghan Medals, Silver, New Registered Buckles, Gold Stem, Rs. 14 net.

Miniature Kabul Bronze Star, ditto, Rs. 16 net.

The Kabul Bronze Star and Afghan Silver Medal, fitted on one Buckle with Gold Stem.

Clasps for Kabul, Kandahar and Ahmed Khel.

Rs. 2 each extra.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next to National Bank.

AMERICAN ORGUINETTES.

THE ORGUINETTE is a reed musical instrument, constructed somewhat on the principle of a cabinet organ, and adapted to be automatically operated by simple sheets or strips of perforated paper; each sheet representing one or more tunes. There is no limit to either kind or quantity of music. It will play HYMN TUNES, POPULAR AIRS, sets of QUADRILLES, POLKAS, WALTZES, REELS and HORNPIPES, with a clearness, accuracy and a degree of execution which but few performers can equal.

No. 1, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT CASE:
Length, 11½ inches; width, 8 inches; height, 10¼ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 30.

No. 2, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT CASE:
Length, 14½ inches; width, 12 inches; height, 7¾ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 40.

No. 3, IN SOLID BLACK WALNUT:
Length, 27 inches; width, 12½ inches; height, 8 inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 60.

Nos. 2 and 3 are provided with an expression box, which can be opened or closed by the performers left-hand, while playing thus producing crescendo and diminuendo effects at pleasure.

No 4, IN ORNAMENTED SOLID BLACK WALNUT:
Length, 20 inches; width, 17½ inches; height, 13½ inches.
Price, with music complete, Rs. 100.

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